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WASHINGTON.

WINSLOW THE BOSTON FORGER.

THE REASON WHY HIS SURRENDER IS DELAYED—THE TREATY PROVISIONS FOR EXTRADITION IN CONFLICT WITH A BRITISH LAW—AN ANSWER TO THE DEMAND OF THIS GOVERNMENT AWAITED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The delay about the surrender of Winslow, the Boston forger, grows out of a recent law of Parliament which provides generally, that "a fugitive shall not be surrendered to a foreign State unless provision is made by the law of that State, or by arrangement, that the fugitive criminal shall not, until he has been restored, or had an opportunity of returning to her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in that foreign State for any offense committed prior to his surrender, other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which the surrender is grounded." This act was passed in 1870. The original treaty provisions included the crimes of murder and forgery as offenses for which criminals should be extradited. This provision of 1873 was extended in 1842, by the treaty between Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton, so as to include "the crime of murder, or assault with intent to murder or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper." The treaty provides specifically what testimony shall be required to make the case against a fugitive criminal arrested for extradition. The British law, which has been quoted, seems to be directly opposed to the terms of the treaty; but it is quoted by the British Government, which demands, first, that the Congress of the United States shall enact a law that Winslow shall only be tried on the specific charges of forgery, on which his extradition is demanded; or, second, if no law can be enacted, that the United States shall give its guarantee for that purpose. Of course, neither the Congress nor the Federal Government can exercise any jurisdiction over the trial of a citizen of Massachusetts within that State and under her laws. The Government has refused to accede to these demands, taking the position that the practice has always been different among nations having treaties of extradition. Numerous citations of references are made, and the provisions of the treaty of 1842 are pleaded against the demand. Our Government meanwhile reiterates its demand for the unconditional extradition of Winslow. Either Government has a right to terminate the treaty provisions for extradition. It is not known what course the British Government will adopt, and the answer to the repeated demand for extradition without conditions is awaited with much interest.

MR. DANA AND THE BRITISH MISSION

THE PROVOCATION FOR THE LETTER TO THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE—BUTLER WITHDRAWN PERSONALLY FROM THE CONTROVERSY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mr. Dana's letter declining to appear before the Committee on Foreign Relations appears to have been perfectly justified by the action of the committee. The consideration by the Senate of nominations for offices in secret sessions, both of the committees and the Senate itself, is a kind of Star Chamber performance, which is sustained upon arguments that appear on the whole to be well founded. The practice, however, affords an opportunity for a display of personal spite by striking at a man in the dark, and it often happens that people of the best reputation find, after their names are sent to the Senate, that some one with an old grudge is capable of making mischief. It is asserted by a Senator, however, that there is no instance known in which any man, high or low, has been treated by a committee as Mr. Dana was treated. Whenever an accusation is made against any person whose fitness for office is under consideration, it is the custom to give him notice directly, or through his friends, and allow him to appear before the committee if he desires. This is said to be the universal practice. Now, in the case of Mr. Dana, the accusations were heard, and the committee, without giving the slightest intimation to any of Mr. Dana's friends even, decided adversely to his confirmation, and, through the Chairman of the committee, asked the President to withdraw the name. This is the point of Mr. Dana's complaint. If he had wanted the office very much he would probably have restrained his manly feelings to verbal expressions that would not reach the committee, but as he cared more to appear before the country as a man than as Minister to England, the letter which he wrote seems to have had sufficient provocation. Mr. Dana's friends here regret that he wrote the letter, because they think he ought to have considered his duty to the people of the country and to his own neighbors and friends in Massachusetts, and suffered some personal indignity rather than embarrass them in their efforts to secure his confirmation. It is by no means certain that a single Senator outside the committee will vote against him on account of that letter, though a few seem somewhat in doubt, and perhaps a half-dozen Republicans who intended to vote against him any how, will make that letter their excuse. The nomination is likely to come up in the Senate this week, and so far as can be discovered, the chances for confirmation are at least even. Butler is reported to have withdrawn personally from the controversy.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR AND INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS — PROSPECT FOR THE ADMISSION OF NEW-MEXICO—A MAJORITY OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES FAVORABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The House Committee on Commerce expect to finish the River and Harbor Appropriation bill during the present week, and it will be reported to the House next week at the latest. The prospect is that the bill will appropriate about four millions of dollars, which is something like two millions less than the average of the recent bills. Subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations are working on the Post Office bill and the Indian bill, and these bills are in a condition which will permit them to be reported to the House any day after next week. Meanwhile the House has the most important bill of the session under consideration, and has spent one day talking over the first paragraph.

It has been discoverd that a majority of the Committee on Territories of the House are in favor of the admission of New-Mexico. The Chairman of the committee is understood to be opposed to the bill. It is believed that the House will, by a decided majority, agree to admit the Territory as a State. It seems the inducement has been held out in the Senate that Republicans will be sent to Congress, and in the House that Democrats will be sent. Privately it appears to be the purpose of the promoters of the scheme to send one Democrat and one Republican to the Senate. It seems to be useless to make opposition, since nothing but a thorough investigation would show the process of securing the passage of this measure, and no investigation can be had.

The Judiciary Committee will to-morrow morning take some further testimony on the mule case. It is stated that the subject was brought before the committee not by Democrats, but by Republicans suspected of sympathy for the whisky men. There is not the slightest thing developed that reflects on the Attorney General's office. It has been claimed that the statute of limitations should have been pleaded, but it seems that the case was sent to the Court of Claims by the Secretary of War, when he might have paid it of his own will. Having sent such a case to the court, he did not, of course, take measures to destroy the adjudication ordered. The testimony now to be taken will go to the merits and equity of the claim, which have never been disputed. It is claimed by enemies of Bristow that the claim can be proved to be bad. The committee have no expectation of framing an article against the Secretary of War upon the evidence in this case.

Senator Morton proposes to call up to-morrow his resolution providing for an investigation into alleged outrages and frauds practiced at the last general election in Mississippi. Senator Morton has collected a large amount of data upon the subject, which he proposes to have read.

The proposition urged by the Wine and Spirit Trade Society to reduce the present tax on whisky has caused a feeling of uncertainty among distillers and liquor dealers, and in consequence the production of spirits has materially fallen off. The stock in bond is being rapidly reduced, owners being anxious to work it off before the apprehended reduction is made. Fearing this alarm will interfere with the revenue receipts by temporarily suspending distillation, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has written a letter to the Committee on Ways and Means protesting against any change being made in the present tax on whisky, and suggesting that a resolution be passed declaring that no change will be made during the present session. It can be confidently predicted that no change in the tax will be made at this session, nor will the Ways and Means Committee seriously consider the proposition. The bill introduced at the request of the Wine and Spirit Society not only proposes a reduction of tax, but provides an entirely new and novel system of collection. It will never be reported from the committee.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The legally authorized delegates of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Seminole Nations have replied to the argument of Gardner G. Hubbard, attorney for the foreign bondholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company and others, made before the Committee on Territories of the House of Representatives on the 11th of February. The delegates say, on the title page of their answer, "The proposed organization of the Indian Territory into a political government of the United States is the work of parties interested in land grants for railroads, conditioned upon the extinguishment of Indian titles. These titles are so well founded and guarded by treaties and laws at present that a territorial organization is sought to change the relations between the Indians and the Government, so that the Indians may be robbed to enrich the railroad men, land speculators, foreign bondholders, and their aiders and abettors."

The following are the Turkish Centennial Commissioners: Aristarchi Bey, the Minister to this country, is the President, united with Baltazzi Effendi, the first Secretary, and Rustem Effendi, the second Secretary of the Legation; Edward Sherer, Acting Consul of Turkey at New-York, and Mr. Auguste Giese, honorary member. Eighty large packages of articles for the Exhibition are expected to arrive this week.

Several very important cases are pending for decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, several of which have been long looked for, but weekly fail to be announced for reasons known only to the court. Among these are the Grant Parish and the Kentucky election cases, involving the constitutionality and application, if valid, of the Enforcement act and the Reconstruction and Civil Rights measures, passed by Congress. The Granger cases, also, involve questions of domestic economy and constitutional law of great importance, determining, as they will, the power of the States over corporations to regard their franchises as private property, and to charge for their use such scales of duties and fees as they shall deem proper, or may by contract agree upon. The main corporations so far contesting the question are the various railroad and elevator companies of the West.

A revival meeting was held this afternoon in the Metropolitan Church, at which over three thousand persons were present. This evening the Congregational Church was densely crowded. Hundreds crowded the passages, vestibules, and approaches to the building, and hundreds left disappointed. Over thirteen hundred have now signed the covenant.

Mr. Watson, who was Assistant Secretary of War at the time Mr. Stanton was Secretary, will, it is said, appear before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and give testimony against Gen. Rufus Ingalls. The charge is revived that in 1864 he made contracts at exorbitant prices for horse-feed at Alexandria, Va., and caused the animals to be fed on mixed food, much to their injury, &c. Gen. Ingalls is absent from the city, but Gen. Van Vliet says mixed food is beneficial to horses; that Gen. Ingalls, at the time the supplies were bought, was at the front, and merely signed the orders of Gen. Rucker, the Depot Quartermaster, and that if anything was wrong Gen. Meigs and Secretary Stanton were responsible for it, and further that similar charges made against Gen. Ingalls at that time were examined by a Court of Inquiry, which entirely exonerated him.

Letters in large numbers continue to be received here, especially by Representative Clymer, in relation to alleged abuses in the public service, including post traderships. Some of the correspondents falsely represent that they are in possession of important information desiring to be subpœnaed so that they may visit Washington. This fact was shown last week, when a witness who had been brought here from the West was not able to make good the promises in his letter. Mr. Clymer, by whose committee he had been examined, plainly told him so and therefore declined to certify to the Sergeant at Arms for fees and mileage, and such will be the case as to all witnesses of a similar character. Letters, too, have been received suggesting that certain witnesses be called, but when called they testify they know nothing of the matters pending before the committee.

Members of the House Judiciary Committee, including Republicans, say the testimony given by Marsh before that committee is stronger than his testimony before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and that it is so conclusive of Gen. Belknap's guilt that he cannot escape. The Committee on the Judiciary also have the testimony of Mrs. Marsh and several others who were previously examined by the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. It is believed the Judiciary Committee will formally present their articles of impeachment this week. Belknap, with his family, remain closely at home, receiving but few visitors.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

A WEEK BEFORE THE ELECTION.

WRANGLES IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP—THE INGERSOLL-ENGLISH-BARNUM FIGHT—OTHERWISE THE CANVASS IS A QUIET ONE—WHAT THE REPUBLICANS EXPECT.

From a Special Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, March 25, 1876.

There are various elements entering into the election in Connecticut, which occurs on Monday, April 3, that must be taken in consideration in judging of the possible result. One of these is the personal character of the respective candidates, for what Mr. Curtis said at Syracuse of the national conflict, that the candidate is the platform, is equally true of this State contest. The first uncertainty of the situation is met in this proposition, for Hon. Henry C. Robinson and Gov. Ingersoll during all their lives have been in all their personal relations equally blameless and trustworthy. They have also been equally efficient and honest in the execution of all public trusts, and it only remains to ascertain whether they have been equally unselfish in obtaining or seeking to obtain them. This inquiry brings up a chapter of Democratic history in the State which it is a positive duty to narrate. The first part of this recital in no way involves Gov. Ingersoll, but it is necessary to give it in order that subsequent events may be fully understood. In 1874 the Democrats first began to have serious thoughts that it was possible to elect one of their number United States Senator for the term beginning in 1875 and ending in 1881, and there was much anxious consultation among the leaders as to who should obtain the prize. Finally it was agreed that if Hon. William H. Barnum would furnish the money required to secure the Legislature he should be Senator. The high contracting parties were Chauncey Burr, speaking for Eaton and other rival elements, and Barnum himself. Supposing that he was being treated in good faith, Barnum did furnish the money, and with no stinted hand. It is useless to speculate how much was spent in that election, for Barnum never would say, but it has been estimated as high as $40,000. But, whatever the amount, it was a bad investment, for no sooner was the election over, and the Legislature Democratic, than Burr, Eaton, and others began to intrigue against Barnum, and with such success that in the end Eaton was elected. Barnum growled with the remarkable and profane vigor for which he is noted; but it did no good, for there was William W. Eaton United States Senator, and he, with all his money, left out in the cold. The first appearance of Gov. Ingersoll in the squabble was his appointment of Eaton to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of Senator Buckingham; but as Eaton had before this event been chosen as the successor of Mr. Buckingham, not much fault could be or was found with this action. The next stirring of the waters was caused by the death of Senator O. S. Ferry, and it forced Gov. Ingersoll to plainly show his hand. Barnum was at once a candidate for the place, and a series of intrigues followed which were not at all creditable to any of the parties concerned. Barnum thought he had earned the position by his previous sacrifices and disappointment, but his rivals thought otherwise, and James E. English was appointed. Barnum's rage on this occasion was greater than before, for the reason that, believing that he had a sure majority in the Legislature, he insisted on the Governor convening that body to elect a successor to Ferry, which Ingersoll refused to do, on the ground that such procedure on his part would be so extraordinary as to be suspicious. This refusal, being followed by the appointment of English, convinced Barnum that he was the victim of a combination of his rivals, and he has since been in no happy frame of mind. This brings the story down to the present canvass, and here it becomes most interesting and important. The great want of the Democrats in Connecticut is money to carry the election, and during late years it has been largely furnished by Barnum, or English, or both; and both, being wealthy, could afford the luxury of living in a Democratic State. But both wanted, and still want, some return for their outlays, and hence the present complications. The latest view of the situation shows the quarrel to be a very pretty one as it stands, but hardly encouraging to Democratic hopes. Ingersoll, it is said, had given English to understand that he would not be in his way for the Senatorship, provided that English furnished the money necessary to carry the State, and it is said that English acceded to the bargain. But all at once it is widely rumored that Ingersoll is no less a candidate for Senator than for Governor, and more bad blood is the consequence. English, being appealed to, gave $1,000, and flatly refused to give any more, saying he suspected he was being sold out in the interest of Ingersoll. A second appeal was made, however, and he finally promised to be in the State on Monday to see if peace could not in some way be restored. Siege was also laid to Barnum, but he declined to do anything because he had been sold out; he said he would take care of his own Congressional district, but the rest of the State might go to ——. The result is, the Democrats, even at this late day, have no money to spend in close towns, and they feel very blue in consequence. All this has been told to show that there are personal rivalries and jealousies in the Democratic Party, which must have their inevitable influence at the polls, and that such men as Ingersoll and English are not such unselfish patriots as to place party ascendency above personal aggrandizement. So far as anything in his public life has become known or suspected, the same cannot be said of Henry C. Robinson. These bickerings among Democrats are therefore an element in the canvass.

And this statement naturally brings up the fact that the campaign has been thus far, and will be to the end, a quiet one; or, in other words, that it has not been on either side, and will not be, a speaking canvass. To be sure, there have been some speeches on both sides, but none at all compared with many previous years. On the Republican side, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York, has spoken at New-Haven, Hartford, and Waterbury, but owing to important private business can only speak once more, and that will be at Bridgeport. Hon. William P. Frye, of Maine, has addressed large meetings at Enfield and Waterbury, and is to go to New-Haven, but must then return to Washington to attend to the Geneva Award bill. Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, speaks three days next week at places not yet selected, and Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, at New-London, Norwich, Winsted, New-Haven, and Stamford, thus doing more work in this way than any one of the others. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley speaks at Hartford on Saturday night, and Mr. Robinson and Gen. Walker, candidates on the State ticket, are making a brief canvass. While the Republicans are doing thus little in the way of public demonstrations, the Democrats are doing still less, for their only orator has been Hon. Francis Kernan, of New York. And they have made no announcements of importance for the coming week. But it must not be inferred from this statement of the outward appearance of the campaign that nothing is being done. Such an assertion as to the Republicans, at least, would be utterly untrue. Hon. Lynde Harrison, Chairman of the State Committee, has been hard at work for several days past doing all in his power to secure a Republican victory, but only by legitimate means. If he wished to do anything else he could not for want of money, as he has not yet had and does not expect to have enough to pay the ordinary regular expenses of the canvass, such as postage, expenses of speakers, &c. So far as purchasing votes is concerned, he wishes the statement made now that he would not do it if he could, and could not do it if he would. He has asked nothing for any such purpose, and would not take it if offered. He has directed his attention solely to efforts to bring out the full vote of those who will vote the Republican ticket for conscience sake, for he believes that with that vote the party can achieve a substantial if not a complete victory. To this end he has sent circulars to every one of the 184 Chairmen of Town Committees in the State urging them to leave nothing undone to bring every possible Republican voter to the polls. That this kind of political warfare is bearing good fruit is shown by the encouraging reports which are coming in from all parts of the State. As a final result, no Republican believes it can be so bad as last year, and very many of the best informed are convinced that it will be very much better.

But the important question is, whether the Republicans can gain a complete and absolute victory by electing their State ticket by the people, and to this a negative answer must be returned from the present aspect of affairs. Last year Ingersoll's majority over all was 6,521, and it can hardly be expected in a State like Connecticut that this can be suddenly overcome without more of a political revolution than is now anywhere apparent in the nation. But concerning the State ticket there are other matters to be considered. One of them is the Temperance vote, which is always an uncertain quantity in the problem of State politics. The Temperance movement began in 1872, when it polled 1,500 votes; in 1873 it had 2,500; in 1874 rose to 5,000, and in 1875 decreased to 2,942. There is a ticket again in the field this year, but careful observers do not accord it over two thousand votes, probably not over fifteen hundred. These votes will be drawn in great measure from the Republicans, and if there were nothing to counterbalance them the prospect would not be cheering, but there is. This year there is a new element in the Greenbackers, and their action in so close a State cannot be ignored. Their movement is in effect a rebellion within the Democratic ranks, and having a full State ticket in the field, they must be considered. The candidate for Governor is Charles Atwater, President of a State bank in New-Haven which has steadily refused to become national. He is an able, popular, reputable gentleman, whose affiliations are Democratic, as he was the candidate of that party for Lieutenant Governor in 1872. He was the strongest man the Greenbackers could possibly have presented to the people, and his nomination and the unexpected strength suddenly developed by the Greenbackers has alarmed the Democrats hardly less than have the woful blunders committed by their party at Washington. How many votes the Greenbackers will poll is, of course, nothing more than a matter of conjecture. The various estimates range from 1,000 to 5,000, but the truth probably is that it will be a little more than the first and much less than the latter. These votes will, in seven cases out of ten, be those of Democrats, so that here is another uncertainty to be taken into account. But a general review of the whole field leads to the conviction that there will be no choice of Governor by the people, and that the election will be thrown into the Legislature. This much the Republicans claim as probable; more than this they do not expect. They say that if they accomplish thus much it will be a great advance from the disastrous defeat of last year, and prove that the State is sure to cast its electoral vote for any proper Republican candidate for the Presidency. Concerning the Legislature, no one at present can say anything more than that it will be close. Very much depends on what Mr. English finally determines to do, and much on the quarreling in the Democratic ranks, which has been stated. If a guess had to be made, it would be that both parties have about an equal chance to secure a majority, but that just now the Democrats are losing and the Republicans gaining; the case may, however, be reversed during the coming week, so that those speculative gentlemen who delight to wager on elections should find something here entirely to their liking.

The sentiment of the Republicans of Connecticut as to a Presidential candidate is not known, and probably will not be until the delegates meet at Cincinnati. At the time of the State convention here Blaine seemed to be the favorite, but since then Bristow has appeared to gain. There is no talk of Conkling, none of Morton, and little of Hayes. Whether any effort will be made to present Jewell to the convention has not yet been fully decided, but probably there will not be. There is no movement for Gen. Hawley for the first place, and but little for the second. The latter has, indeed, hardly been considered, as it is thought that nothing can be done as to that matter until the location of the Presidential candidate is fixed. The Republicans of Connecticut do, however, intend to go to Cincinnati to so act that the best interests of the party may be served, and not to be guided in any degree whatever by any local likes or dislikes.

KESHER SHEL BARZEL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The National Convention of the Jewish order Kesher Shel Barzel was held at Concordia Hall in this city to-day. B. H. Seligman, of Chicago, was elected President, and S. M. Valkenburg, of Albany; A. Remstine, of Philadelphia; John Rohrheim, of Cleveland; N. Goldsmith, of Aurora, Ill., and Rev. George Jacobs, of Philadelphia, Vice Presidents. Secretaries, Alfred T. Jones and L. Leisenring.

FRAUD BY A QUARTERMASTER'S CLERK.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Charles H. Barth, transportation clerk in the Quartermaster's Department in this city, who was arrested a few days ago, is ascertained to have defrauded the Government to the amount of $60,000, most of which he restored after being arrested. Yesterday he was ordered to confinement at Alcatraz, but while taking a bath before starting escaped, and has not yet been recaptured.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steam-ship City of Berlin and the White Star steam-ship Baltic, both of which vessels left Liverpool March 16 and Queenstown on March 17, reached this port yesterday. The White Star line is once more entitled to our thanks for liberal additions to our European files.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY BUREAUS AND THE AMNESTY QUESTION — CONTESTED ELECTIONS — THE LEFT AND THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, March 26.—Discussion in the bureaus develops the fact that the minority in favor of amnesty is even smaller than was anticipated. Several Deputies intend to introduce a motion that "the Chamber, confiding in the firmness and sentiments of clemency of the Government, passes to the order of the day." The motion will in all probability be adopted. The Left have resolved to strongly contest, and will probably invalidate, several elections, especially those of M. Keller, the clericalist Deputy from Belfort; Count Demaine, Legitimist, who claimed a majority over Gambetta in Avignon; M. de La Rochejaquelein, Legitimist, and M. Gavini, Bonapartist. It is stated that the Left have decided to confirm the validity of the election of M. Mun, the Clericalist. It is certain that almost the entire Left have resolved to support the Ministry for some time. The recent attacks of the Republican journals were really not serious, being merely due to political tactics.

ITALY.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW CABINET.

ROME, March 26.—The *Diritto*, the organ of the Left, says the programme of the new Ministry is calculated to reassure Europe. The views of the Cabinet on many points resemble those of the French Ministry. Germany will find the Italian home policy aiding her in vigorously pursuing the course which she has adopted. The Italian Cabinet will assume an energetic attitude on the ecclesiastical question. It will not change the foreign policy of Italy, but will pursue a more liberal home policy.

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Rome states that the King, on receiving the oaths of the new Ministers, said: "I have entire faith in you and hope you will have equal faith in me."

MOUNT VESUVIUS—OPENING OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN ROME.

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch to the *News*, dated Naples, Sunday night, says the eruption of Vesuvius continues with unabated vigor. Prof. Palmieri makes the following report: On Saturday the smoke was still abundant, and reflected at intervals the glare from the fire within the crater. No lava has appeared as yet.

The *Times* Rome correspondent, describing the opening of the American Church, says the Bishop of Nebraska and Rev. Mr. Potter, Secretary of the United States House of Bishops, assisted in the ceremonies, and the latter read the consecration.

KHELAT.

THE REBELLIOUS CHIEFS ROUT THE KHAN.

LONDON, March 27.—A Calcutta dispatch to the *Times* reports affairs in Khelat still unsettled. The Khan was completely routed by his rebellious chiefs in the late battle. The British Commissioner, who has gone to attempt to negotiate a settlement, reports that active interference is not necessary as the Indian Government is not pledged to either party.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

CHINESE TOWNS OPEN TO FOREIGN TRADE—MORE RELIGIOUS TROUBLE—PIRATES—RUSSIAN INTRUSION UPON CHINESE TERRITORY — SIX HUNDRED HOUSES BURNED IN OSAKA—DECLINE IN SILVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The steamer Oceanic, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, which arrived here to-day, brings dates of Hong Kong March 1 and Shanghai March 2 containing the following:

CHINA.

A survey of the coal mines in the neighborhood of Nanking has been ordered by the Government, with a view to their speedy development. The Chinese Government propose opening to foreign trade Wuhia and Tehang, interior towns, and Wenchas, a sea-port. In consequence of a memorial from Shen Paochen, late Viceroy of Nanking, and formerly Commissioner of Formosa, an imperial decree has been issued for an improved administration of that ill-governed island. A candle factory at Hankow was destroyed by fire, and nine men burned to death. A steamer is to be specially purchased for the conveyance of the Chinese Ambassador to England. There is trouble at Soo Chow and Yen Ping between the missionaries and Mandarins. Piratical junks are causing alarm in the neighborhood of Foo Chow. A British war vessel is in search of them. The announcement that America, Russia, and England would support Germany in the claim upon China for a piratical attack upon the ship Anna is received with surprise, owing to the well-known fact that the Government makes every exertion to stop such depredations, and has not hitherto in similar cases been held responsible. The Margary investigation by Chinese officials is proceeding at Jun-nan. The British Commissioners have not yet arrived there, but the serious rumors of disaster or illness having detained them on the way, have proved untrue. The Chinese system of civil government has been introduced in Manchovori, hitherto under ancient military rule. The two-inch iron-clad launched from Kiang-nan arsenal, has been named the Terror to Western Nations. The first locomotive in China has made a trial trip of one mile on a tramway near Shanghai. The ratification of the Peruvian treaty was exchanged on the 17th of January, at Tien-Tsin, by L. Hung Chang and United States Consul Shepard, the latter acting for the Peruvian Minister. The Russians are making bold advances into Chinese territory. A settlement has been established in Manchooria, on the right bank of the Amoor River, in the Province of Tsitsikar. Chinese proclamations have been issued forbidding trade with Russians at this new post. A request has been received that the Peking Government will hereafter allow Russian caravans to proceed direct to that city. A fall in exchange and a decrease of silver value creates alarm in all open ports. China is making greater preparations than was at first expected for the Philadelphia Exposition. Six thousand dollars worth of goods were dispatched by one competitor from Ning-Po, who also sends six Chinese workmen to repair damages. The value of the entire Chinese contributions is estimated at $160,000. There are increasing difficulties between the Portuguese in Macao and the Chinese authorities at Canton. The Viceroy declares his intention to establish a Custom-house on the territory claimed by the Portuguese, who are preparing to resist forcibly. Visits of courtesy were exchanged on the Chinese New Year between the Foreign Ministers and the native officials of high rank. Many of the latter first met foreigners on these occasions, and a remarkable precedent of familiar intercourse is considered established.

JAPAN.

Mr. Parks, the British Minister to Japan, continues in a critical state of health. Russians have already commenced the development of the Sughalien coal mines. Coal has been produced in considerable quantity. A cattle disease is spreading over the entire south of Japan. The Government has ordered that no cattle shall be killed for market until after an official inspection has been made. A fire in Osaka consumed upward of six hundred houses, including all the theatres of the city, seven in number. The village of Kozuchi, Province of Rikuchu, consisting of upward of three hundred houses, was totally destroyed by fire. An unusual crime of murder for money was committed in Yokohama on the 1st of March. A boy fifteen years of age, carrying $3,000 to a bank, was decoyed into the house of his former master, and strangled. His body was found packed in a box of rice. The money is concealed in the murderer's house. There is much excitement over the affair, a deed of this kind being almost unprecedented in Japan. There is a remarkable decline in the value of silver. Mexican dollars are two per cent. below Japanese paper money, and ten per cent. below gold.

Great uneasiness is felt in foreign commercial circles. After April 1 the postage between Japan and the United States will be five cents for letters and two cents for newspapers. A Japanese postal agency has been established at Shanghai, from which the same rates will be charged. The United States merchant ship Surprise, wrecked near Yokohama, and abandoned by the crew, has been rescued from total loss by a Japanese man-of-war. One thousand dollars were offered to the sailors as a reward, but refused as contrary to regulations. The Ambassador returned to Yeddo from Corea, March 5. He was received with high honors by the Emperor and Council. A treaty has been concluded for diplomatic and commercial intercourse. Three Corean ports are to be opened and the Kingdom free of access to all Japanese, which is the subject of universal congratulation.

THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

ARRIVAL AT CAIRO OF COL. LONG'S EXPEDITION—THE PART TAKEN BY AN AMERICAN IN THE KHEDIVE'S EXPLORATIONS—HIS RECEPTION AT THE CAPITAL OF EGYPT.

A letter from Col. Long, of the Egyptian Army, of which the following is a copy, has been received by a gentleman of this City:

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 18, 1876.

I commence anew a few lines by the departing courier. In the first place, I must assure you that though quite feeble on arriving here, I am now recovered. I shall stay here till May or June, and will then go to the United States. Of this you may be certain; and with what pleasure I shall step upon my native shore again may be known only to one whose constant familiarity with death seemed to preclude the hope of return. But now I begin to realize that which has so long seemed only some highly pictured dream. "Home again," is a homely song, and I never felt aright its import until the echoes from family and friends and my own countrymen came to me in sympathetic invitation. The 31st of December the expedition, then one degree below the equator, south, not far away from Zanzibar, was recalled, diplomacy having accomplished for Sultan Said Bergarsah what his army could not do. I cannot tell you now the sea of troubles which is ours. The ships of war were all commanded by McKiliop Pasha. My command was composed of 700 men of our Army. One month at sea had nearly exhausted our water, and the uncertain position of the river [Jube] placed us much in the position of Christopher Columbus. This river is unknown, and my explorations there bring it into geographical knowledge for the first time. The coast of Africa is a deadly, pestiferous climate, sterile and sandy, and inhabited by a nomadic tribe, warlike and cruel. A hasty debarkation was effected under my orders, the troops and marines having to cross the line of fire from a fortress; a landing was made, and the fortress, guns, &c., were taken without loss. A long march across the desert brought us to the River Jube. Here permanent fortifications were thrown up, and after exploring the river, after a lapse of several months, I was seized with a malignant fever. Fortunately for me orders had arrived to return, and while in a delirium I was carried by my friend McKiliop Pasha on board ship, my command following. For days I lay almost paralyzed, but eventually the sea air caused a change, and now here I am, somewhat weaker, but almost entirely recovered.

My service in explorations has ceased. I am resolved to go no more. In fact, I do not think the Government intends that I shall be sent. I am looked upon here as a hero, and the sympathy from the court and the people of Cairo has been rarely witnessed. My appearance here in Cairo was the signal of almost an ovation, and in many cases I have been nearly upset by the enthusiastic embraces of the French, by whom I have long since been regarded as one of them. C. C. L.

A letter has also been received from another officer, in which he says: "I take pleasure in returning thanks in behalf of the American officers in the service of Ismail Pasha, for the impartial and just appreciation of their deeds in the cause of science and humanity which THE NEW-YORK TIMES has accorded them." The writer then speaks of Col. Long as follows:

"It will be remembered that Col. Long had just returned from Lake Nyanza, following the Nile down from its source, [a long account of which appeared in THE TIMES in December, 1874.] After discovering Lake Ibrahim he journeyed to M'Rooli, (a point seen by Baker and Speke,) where he was attacked by about five hundred savages, the same band that had attacked and driven Baker back after massacring his soldiers from Unyoro. Col. Long is the first explorer who has gone from the Nile source to its exit in the Mediterranean. Hemmed in on all sides, without provisions, in two canoes for as long as thirteen days, he finally joined the two lakes, Victoria and Albert, and discovered that which the gallant Speke, driven away from the river, was forced to abandon, even with his 100 soldiers. The Lake Victoria Nyanza had been sailed over for a considerable distance, and was reported as having a far less width than given by Speke. He saw the islands reported by Stanley, who, with his immense resources, provided with scientific companions, was enabled to finish the work which Long with but two soldiers, unprovided with medicine, and almost in a dying condition, was obliged to turn his back upon. His return to Gondokoro, and his subsequent expedition to the Niam Niam country; its occupation by the Egyptian Government troops in the interest of civilization and the development of the ivory trade; his report upon the customs and traditions of these people, specimens of whom he brought back, including the anthropophagi and a woman of the Akka or Ticki Ticki tribe—thus proving for the first time the existence of pigmies—all added to his exertions as a traveler. Lastly we find him peremptorily recalled from Paris on his way to America to the command of an expedition to the territory of the Sultan Said Bergarsah in conjunction with a gallant naval hero, McKillop Pasha. In command of 700 men of all arms, after a dangerous voyage of one month, and exposed to the perils of the Indian Ocean, he landed upon its sterile shores. Doubtless you have seen the account of his occupation of the country and march across the desert with a detachment of his force for the exploration of the River Jube, resulting successfully as far as ordered, and adding other laurels to his name. Col. Gordon was expected to co-operate with him and open the road to the lakes, but it was reported that he was unable to move from the lake district to the coast, thirty-six of his men, including Linant-Bey, having been massacred by the same men that had surrounded Long more than a year before. For this last famous encounter he was promoted in grade, and decorated with the order of 'Mejidieh,' signifying their valiant commander. In summing up the deeds of voyages in Africa, whether of hardships or results obtained, one cannot forget the laurels so hardly gained by this officer. That the praises of a successor in the same hard field of duty may not all be given to those who were furnished with the means, 'over broken ground,' to the further enlightenment of mankind in the discovery of the sources of the Nile, I ask an humble share for my gallant friend. Let me again thank you for your words of cheer and praise of these officers, who in a foreign land have sought to emulate the deeds of their own countrymen."

SECRETARY BRISTOW.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—An examination of the records of the United States Court by District Attorney Wharton, who was Assistant Attorney when Mr. Bristow was District Attorney in 1866 and 1867, does not reveal the name of Isaac Reeves anywhere since 1866. The only name that could be found in the records similar to this was that of John Reeves, of Fleming County, who was charged with illicit distillation in the year 1866. His case was taken to Covington, to which place Col. Wharton telegraphed yesterday to find what disposition had been made of the case. A reply received last evening was to the effect that the man had not been indicted.

THE STEAM-SHIP LABRADOR.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The Transatlantic steamer Labrador was to-day the object of view of thousands of our citizens, who visited Reed Street Wharf simply for that purpose. So great was the rush on board the vessel on Saturday that the officers were obliged to discontinue giving out passes. On Saturday evening the steamer was brilliantly illuminated, the occasion being a reception and dinner given by Capt. Sanglier to prominent gentlemen.

CENTENNIAL PROGRESS.

SOME SOUTH AMERICAN EXHIBITS.

THE PARTS WHICH CHILI AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC WILL TAKE — LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—THIRTY THOUSAND ARTICLES FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 24, 1876.

The Argentine Republic and Chili, neighbors and firm allies in South America, are neighbors also in the allotments of space in the main Exhibition Hall. Their affairs have been directed here in Philadelphia by Mr. Edward Shippen, formerly American Consul to several of the Spanish-American States, who is Commissioner from both of these countries. He has done well for Chili, according to the unanimous testimony of all who visit the building, and he would no doubt have done equally well for the Argentine Republic, had he not received a letter of instructions to suspend all operations until the arrival of Mr. Olendorf, President of the Central Centennial Committee, which has made the collection of the articles to be exhibited, numbering not less than thirty thousand. This gentleman, accompanied by the articles, has left Buenos Ayres by some steamer, and may be expected in New-York any day. The truth is that the postal facilities in that quarter of the globe are few, and those that exist are but slender reeds of reliance; consequently, nothing can be known definitely concerning Mr. Olendorf's movements until he arrives. In the meantime, the space allotted to the Argentine Republic, which is directly to the right of the visitor entering the grand western façade, is a mere blank. Chili, on the contrary, which has the same number of square feet immediately eastward, is actually ready to receive the 200 tons of contributions which have been sent or will be sent in a few days. Her pavilion, her pyramidal trophy, and her fourteen upright ornamental double-faced cases are all prepared, and are now receiving the final touches of the decorator. These latter, which are about ten feet high, are of white pine, coated with copal varnish, and are ornamented at the top by panels of maple wood, delicately cut out in scroll work by a jig-saw, the difference of color between the two woods producing a very pleasing effect. The cases are mounted on a broad low counter of white pine, stained with oil, whose panels are painted in the most delicate and graceful variations of the national colors, red, white, and blue.

The pavilion, which stands at the head of the two rows of upright cases and fronts directly upon the main avenue, is exceedingly conspicuous from its queer shape and delicate coloring. It is modeled exactly in the style of the royal tents of amphitheatres and high tragedies, being circular below, having a high peaked roof rising from the cornice, and a finial ornament at the apex somewhat in the shape of a royal crown. The outer circumference of the pavilion is divided by graceful columns, with sixteen compartments, each one of which represents one of the sixteen provinces of the State, and each one is furnished with a showcase with sloping top, containing a display of the precious stones and ores found in that province. Each compartment is surmounted by a gable, containing in the panel a round glass disk, on which is painted something emblematic of the locality. These gables are divided by elegant pilasters having square-shaped capitals, on each face of which is a gilt five-pointed star, this being the emblem on the Chilian shield. The colors of the whole, like these of the counters, are delicate variations of the national red, white, and blue. The roof is painted a deep slate color, and the cords of demarkation between the compartments of a chocolate brown. The counter is of the same style of coloring, only that it is picked out with other colors, making a very agreeable and impressive effect. Inside, the roof is painted of a light blue, and underneath the central coronal will be suspended a stuffed condor of gigantic size. It is said to be sixteen feet from the tip of one outstretched wing to the tip of the other, and was killed on Aconcagua, the highest peak of the Andes, and the highest mountain of the Western world.

A blank space has been left on the broad counters at the opening of the avenue, which will be filled on the right hand by a stuffed hümuel, one of the animals in the Chilian coat of arms, but which is now extinct, and has been thought to be fabulous, like the famous bird the liver of Liverpool. But skeptics will be confuted by the sight of the animal, which it is impossible to describe from engravings, for some coats of arms make it like a goat with a stump rabbit tail, and others make it like a unicorn. The Chilian emblazonry is a shield divided into two fields, the upper one *argent*, the lower one *gules* and a star *or* occupies the exact centre. The crest is three ostrich plumes, and the supporters are a hümuel and a condor rampant, both *couronné*. The device is "Por la razon, o la fuerza." On the other side of the avenue the counter will be adorned with a stuffed puma of the largest size, but this will not be a rarity to Americans, who have seen plenty of pumas. The hümuel (pronounced vermule) is, however, the only one known to exist in the whole world, and as the enterprising agents of P. T. Barnum will naturally be on the lookout for such a wonder, I will relieve their minds by at once informing them that it is absolutely not for sale. The building in which the International Exhibition was held at Santiago de Chili last year has been either donated or purchased for the purposes of a museum, and all the cases, counters, &c., which have been so well prepared through the taste and skill of Mr. Shippen will be used there, including their contents. There will be similar blank spaces at the other end of the Chilian allotment, which ends at South avenue, and it has not yet been decided how to fill these. It has been proposed to place here stuffed specimens of the llama and the vicuna or the alpaca, but nothing definite has been resolved upon. The end of the Chilian space is fitly closed by a pyramidal trophy of six concentric circles, culminating in a square top, on which will be displayed various articles of an attractive and showy nature. These will be protected from the fingers of children, who love to touch whatever they admire, by high glazed sashes which will act as guards.

The catalogue with the Chilian contributions has not yet arrived, but out of the 200 tons, one-half decidedly will be for the Agricultural department. This will include some Chilian specialties to which it is desired to attract the attention of the world. Among these are the large, transparent raisins, which are not only very superior in size and flavor, but are objects of real beauty, and genuine ornaments of a dessert table. There will also be specimens of enormous pears, before which the glory of California is said to pale utterly. There will be a large and interesting display of flour and meal, on which the Chilians pride themselves extensively, for they believe that they raise the champion wheat of the universe. There will be a fine collection of wines and spirituous liquors, and a noble display of ornamental woods. There will be a grand showing of wax and honey, from wild and tame bees, the latter being classed as either German or Italian, and an extensive assortment of wax flowers. In the Machinery Hall Chili will show a machine for separating metallic ores, invented by a Chilian, of which the nation thinks so highly that an appropriation of $10,000 was made to send an engineer and laborers to display its workings. The members of the Consulate do not attempt to conceal their pride in this very useful engine, and their joy at being able to show it in a country like America, whose enormous mining interests will compel attention to it. I am not surprised that such a discovery should be made in Chili, for everbody knows that the Chilians are the Yankees of South America—the most progressive, the most developed, and the most enlightened of all the children of Spain. Chili will show some very beautiful laces and carpets of home production, but it is doubtful if they will exhibit any of their processes of manufacture.

The catalogue of the Argentine Republic has come to hand, and it is only justice to say that it is one of the most complete and one of the most satisfactory and instructive documents of the kind issued by any nation. People generally couple that country with hides and tallow, and if one mentions Buenos Ayres and the Rio de la Plata the mind inevitably conceives images of the pampas and the wild vaqueros. No doubt the principal commerce of the country is in hides and tallow, but the Argentine Republic is both prosperous and progressive, and will make a display that will alike fill the public with astonishment and cover themselves with glory. Half of the 30,000 articles which have been dispatched are for the Agricultural Department, and among these there will be some fine qualities of maize or corn, but no wheat, for all the wheaten flour used in the Republic comes either from the Chilian or the United States. They grow, however, tea, coffee, cacao, tobacco, cinnamon, and other spices, and they will display 1,700 specimens of ornamental woods, one of which is almost opalescent in its varied hues, for it is claimed to have twenty distinct colors and shades of color. Twenty closely printed pages of imperial duodecimo are covered by the mere enumeration of these woods, and it is to be hoped that our great *ébenistes*, Herter Brothers, Marcotte, Pottier & Stymus, will avail themselves of the opportunity. I know not how it is with others, but for me my soul is sick of plaster, and I long for the time when the walls will be of stained pine, and the cornices and plinths of ornamental woods. Perhaps this coming display may hasten that happy time. There will be an immense showing of native wines, for the enumeration covers sixteen closely printed pages, and of dried and preserved fruits, peaches, quinces, shaddocks, plums, grapes, raisins, citrons. Of the preserved fruits there will be specimens in brandy and in syrup. There will be exhibitions of cotton, flax, silk from the cocoons of native spiders very large and fierce, and of wool from various animals. There will be a great variety of hides and tallow, and of sponges. Some live animals will be exhibited, which will afterward be presented to the Zoological Garden of the city. In the Horticultural Department the Argentine Republic will only exhibit some cacti, including the cochineal cactus.

In other matters the Republic will also do well. There will be displays of carpets, alpaca cloths, pouches, military equipments and weapons, surgical instruments made in Buenos Ayres from their own iron ore, dictionaries and encyclopedias used in their public schools, a magnificent herbarium containing several thousand specimens of medicinal plants, maps, and typographical works, and a curious and most interesting collection of pottery and other substances taken from the mounds of the pampas, which archæologists will do well to study. From what I could glean from the Secretary of this Legation and from Mr. Shippen, the pottery is strikingly similar to some that has been recently found in Missouri, in mounds in the south-eastern part of the State. Prof. Tracy, the Secretary of the State Commission, showed me a specimen. Missouri will undoubtedly exhibit some of these also, and it will be most interesting to place the two side by side. It may give a clue to the solution of the question so often asked, "Who were the mound builders?" It is only by bringing together facts apparently remote, but in reality cognate, that the mystery of many historical secrets can be disclosed. There will also be a full showing of raw materials taken from the earth, metallic ores, refractory clays, such as fire-clay, kaolin, &c., and of petroleum. Perhaps one of the most interesting features to American printers will be the display of lithographic stones, which I am informed are common here. It is generally believed that there are none in the Western Continents, though Texans have a vague idea that they can be found in the north-western part of their State. At present the chief supply of these stones is, I believe, from Rhenish Germany, and it will be a great boon to the immense and constantly-increasing business of lithographic printing if a new and abundant source of supply can be opened up.

Nor will the Argentine Republic be without any representation of the arts. There will be marble statues of Dr. Sarsfield, a distinguished Spanish American writer on scientific subjects; a marble medallion of large size of the Virgin and Child, said to be very beautiful, and a bust of the Emperor Nero. There will be also numerous carvings in wood. In oil painting there will be a picture by an artist named Pasquinelli, for which $2,000 is asked. He, I am informed, studied in Rome, and belongs to that new and grand Spanish school which is electrifying art. There is another artist, Marroig, who sends two for which he desires $300 each; and there is another, Benjamin Del Castillo, who is a marine painter, and sends four works, price required not given. One of the subjects is the destruction of the pirate Alabama by the corvette Kearsarge. Pirate is the word used in the catalogue writ in choice Castilian, and I mention it as showing the judgment of the Argentinians upon a matter which people professing to be civilized have claimed to be doubtful. The unsophisticated Argentinians make no bones about the matter and split no hairs, but call the Alabama a corsair without any hesitation—an example which may be commended to certain aristocratic Englishmen for imitation. It is said that there will be a life-size statue in solid silver from this State, but I am unable to find it in the catalogue and presume it is an error. Of photographs there will be a great showing, especially a large one of Gen. Grant, who is a popular hero in South America, the equatorial winds blowing away the vapors of calumny, and showing only the large-brained, warm-hearted man and the great General.

GAR.

MOUND BUILDERS' REMAINS.

A telegram from Grand Haven, Mich., 22d inst., to the Detroit *Post*, says: "Prof. Gunning, of Chicago, and a large party of prominent citizens from Grand Haven and Muskegon have to-day exhumed valuable and most remarkable relics from the mounds at Spoonville, nine miles up Grand River. Two mounds examined were about thirty feet long and eight feet high. Four skulls of mound builders, with well-preserved teeth, copper needles, and small hatchets, pottery finely decorated, and bones of several skeletons were found. These relics are pronounced over two thousand years old, and some of the finest ever discovered. The heads are low and flat, chins projecting, with a remarkable facial angle, resembling the anthropoid apes."

IMPROVEMENTS ON STATEN ISLAND.

THE OLD SPIRIT OF MONOPOLY WEAKENING—ENTERPRISE THE ORDER OF THE DAY—NEW WATER-WORKS FOR NEW-BRIGHTON AND MIDDLETON.

A year or two previous to the panic of 1857 a corporation of wealthy New-Yorkers was organized under the title of "The New-Brighton Association," who bought large tracts of land on the point of Staten Island lying nearest to this City. The beautiful prospect from the hills, the wealth of natural scenery, and the many other advantages of the land which lies on the north shore in the immediate vicinity of the Kill von Kull, led many of these persons to take up their residence there. Accordingly the village of Castleton was determined upon, and a plan adopted which contemplated the erection of fine country dwellings, built after the Norman architecture of the Middle Ages, to be surrounded by shady groves, miniature ponds, and broad and well-kept lawns. When, however, the crash came in 1857, the association was embarrassed and their property was sold out under foreclosure. It was bought in some cases by members of the New-Brighton Association as individuals, and by men mostly residents of the island who were or have since become wealthy. These men, for some unaccountable reason, have strenuously resisted every attempt, by whomsoever made, to purchase property, refusing to sell themselves, and making it objectionable for others to undertake any transaction looking toward a transfer. But these monopolists had neighbors and servants, and by degrees the latter managed to purchase, although necessarily to a small extent, as their means were limited, and the property-owners would not sell except in small quantities. The improvements that were made during this time were few and comparatively cheap. The administration of public offices has been economical, and in consequence the corporations have practically no debt. When it is said that the improvements have been few it should not be understood that the property is dilapidated or neglected, but that there have been few improvements in comparison with other localities. Within the past two years more marked and extensive changes have taken place in the government and control of public affairs. There has also been a change of opinion among the property-holders as to the erection of buildings and wharfs and the construction of improvements generally. Questions of local politics are not decided on the great party issues, but people of all shades unite and choose such men as are wide awake, progressive, and reputably honest to administer the local government. Many of the original property-owners are deceased, and their heirs show a better disposition to encourage others to come and live among them. Many of the villages have erected buildings for the transaction of corporation business, the new Village Hall at New-Brighton, which is spoken of for the new county seat, being one of the latest additions. The American cotton docks, which occupy the water front of the old quarantine property, and which were started nearly two years ago against the protestations of some of the remaining monopolists, have proved a success, and the company have just finished a new pier and are making plans for the erection of an additional storehouse, and the covering of another of their docks with corrugated iron. There are four of these docks, two of them covered. These are built in the most substantial manner. There is also a line of brick storehouses running along the whole water front, with a capacity of storing over one hundred thousand bales of cotton. The natural advantages for sewerage which are presented by the rapid slope of the land toward the shore, have never been utilized until within a very short period; indeed, it might be said that an experiment has only been made, as there are but one or two sewers in a finished condition. The largest of these, and one which has in view a complete system of drainage for the whole town of Middleton, is now building, and will be finished in the course of a few months. The plans for the establishment of water-works in both New-Brighton and Middleton will necessitate a complete system of sewerage. These improvements once established, the curse of the island, malaria, will be driven out. The places in which this noxious element generates are but few, and could it be carried off to the waters of the bay and "kills" through covered passages, and the people furnished with a supply of pure fresh water, the mere mention of Staten Island would no longer suggest chills and fever. New-Brighton being by far the wealthiest village in the county has taken the lead in the movement for the supply of water. The Board of Trustees of the village, after having consulted the majority of wealthy property-owners, who signified their desire for a water supply, placed the entire matter in the hands of a committee of Trustees. Two competent engineers were appointed, and a thorough examination of the surrounding country made. The engineers have submitted reports which embrace the whole question of demand, supply, and construction. The need of these water-works is manifest, the expediency undoubted, and the ability of the village to meet the expense of such improvements admits of no question. The population of New-Brighton is 13,500, and the taxation required on a full valuation of the property would not amount to more than five-eighths of one per cent.

Meanwhile the inhabitants get the most of their water for household use from wells on their premises, a source which answered sufficiently for the few years when the number of residents was small and traffic not so extensive. Now, however, the water is collected from an area largely covered by decaying vegetable matter, and the filtration to which it is subjected is not sufficient to eradicate from the water the germs of disease. The more wealthy portion of the residents have discarded their wells altogether, and are paying large sums of money for water which is hauled from neighboring springs on the hill tops. These water-works once established, a complete system of sewerage would follow of necessity, but until the works are constructed nothing can be hoped for, as the charter of the village prohibits any such improvements unless demanded by a majority of the residents who are to be benefited. The contemplated improvements and those now under way, the changed spirit with regard to the sale of real estate the, establishment of the docks, and many other signs tend to show the awakening of an enterprising spirit.

COMPLETE VOTE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Concord *Monitor* prints the returns of the complete vote of New-Hampshire for Governor at the late election. They show that Gov. Cheney's plurality over Capt. Marcy is 3,637, and that his majority over all is 3,242. The total vote was 80,288. Following is the statement by counties, compared with that cast in 1875:

COUNTIES.	1876.			1875.		
	Cheney, Rep.	Marcy, Dem.	Kendall, and Scat.	Cheney, Rep.	Roberts, Dem.	White, and Scat.
Rockingham	6,494	5,564	85	6,061	5,813	127
Strafford	3,966	3,200	94	3,760	3,278	135
Belknap	2,111	2,285	12	2,061	2,239	25
Carroll	2,152	2,544	20	1,979	2,600	30
Merrimack	5,807	5,664	41	5,374	5,687	85
Hillsborough	8,252	6,985	70	7,667	7,306	156
Cheshire	3,962	2,895	31	3,893	2,933	26
Sullivan	2,582	2,034	20	2,490	2,064	70
Grafton	4,705	4,904	22	4,480	5,114	69
Coos	1,714	2,053	34	1,528	2,087	67
Total	41,765	38,128	395	39,293	39,121	792

KENTUCKY PLAYFULNESS.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Dispatch* tells of an unexpected honor which the Congressman from that district has had conferred upon him. It says: "Information reaches us from Washington that our distinguished young representative, Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, has not only won the applause of his Democratic colleagues, but has thoroughly ingratiated himself into the affection and esteem of White Cloud, the famous Indian chief, who for some weeks has been visiting the National Capital. The other day White Cloud determined that Mr. Blackburn should receive the compliment of being adopted into the tribe of Sioux, and signified that he had chosen for his adopted son a beautiful and euphonious name. The young Congressman was, of course, pleased at the honor thus unexpectedly bestowed upon him by the illustrious chief, and at once sought to learn the Indian name which had been conferred upon him. Prompted by a natural curiosity, he approached his adopted father of the forest on the subject, whereupon the great Sioux, with an air of paternal affection and a look of pride and delight, said: 'I name you my son, and you shall henceforth be known in our tribe as the Roaring Wind of the Bluegrass.'"

SAD ENDING OF A HONEYMOON.

Mrs. George L. Hull, of Morristown, N. J., died at the Carrollton Hotel, in Baltimore, on Wednesday evening, under very sad circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. Hull were married in New-York on the 22d of February last, and went to Baltimore on their bridal tour. Mr. Hull was taken ill with rheumatism the second day after their arrival. He was sick some time and, before his recovery his young wife was seized with a heavy cold, which ran into pneumonia. Dr. Frank Donaldson was called to attend her, and did not express any fears of a fatal termination of the case until Wednesday, on the evening of which she died, just one month after her marriage. Mrs. Hull was a daughter of Hon. S. A. Foot, of Geneva, N. Y., and was about twenty years of age. Her sisters, Miss Foot and Mrs. Whitridge, of New-York, and Mr. Hull's father, were present at her death. The remains will be taken to Morristown, N. J., where her husband resides.

ITALY.

ROYALTY'S FINANCES.

PARLIAMENT IN SESSION—A COSTLY MONARCH—THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS—THE KING'S SPEECH—CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, March 7, 1876.

Yesterday Parliament came together, after the several months' pause left to it by the Ministers, one does not know for what good reason. It was an opportunity afforded the King to say something, and the words of such speeches as sovereigns make at least furnish a text for comments in the newspapers for the fortnight that succeeds. But the most serious subject of discussion of late days has been the sad disorder into which the money affairs of the royal palace have fallen. The scandal of the civil list is the general theme, and more severe words of blame are used than we have been accustomed to see in the articles of writers when inviolable Crown concerns have been alluded to. From time to time, for several years past, we have heard of the King's name signed to some sort of marketable "paper," handed about among not over-scrupulous negotiators to have the money put down upon it to meet pressing expenses of the Crown. The matter has lately become more hackneyed by the falsification of the King's signature, and, with such a fact, there is now hope that the affair may be brought to a head. Victor Emmanuel, with all his good qualities, does not seem to have very excellent judgment about matters of domestic finance. The expenses of the Crown may not be pronounced extravagant, according to a monarchical standard of reckoning; but there the fact stands that twelve millions of francs are allowed, and the sum does not serve to cover the actual cost incurred. Immense palaces in different capitals of Italy that have been inherited from the deposed sovereigns of the former States are kept up at a very large annual outlay. These houses are monumental, and certainly no one would propose to have them sold to pass out of the control of the nation. They have historic associations, and memories good and bad of the domestic life of the families of rulers, and some have works of art which cannot be taken away. But several of them might be dismantled, or laid up in ordinary, like ships not at the moment required for use, without fear of their going to complete decay. I do not know whether the King's horses are now reckoned in hundreds or thousands, for the census of that class of the inhabitants of the many royal stables is never precisely taken. But one thing is quite certain, that Italy is not yet in a condition to bear the enormous expense put upon it by the managers of the national finances. The taxes are, to use the hackneyed, but just term, really "crushing" to the greater part of the population. And we see no prospect of a reduction of expenses.

THE KING'S MINISTERS.

The Ministerial advisers of the King now come in for a liberal share of blame, even from organs of the press pledged to find nearly everything going on well under the Monarchy. Without being infallible, the sovereign is inviolable, and the Cabinet is made the scape-goat of political and other sins. It is an advantage for this country that the habits of the people do not dispose them to the shock of the sudden and widely-extended excitements of the passions of political life. If the prices of the necessaries of life are not above the ordinary level, the public quiet is not exposed to any ruinous jar.

THE WORK OF PARLIAMENT.

As for Parliament, in its present session no great calculations are made upon what it may be able to do. A term of at least three months can be got out of the season before the hot weather comes on. Both parties, through their organs, have been drumming up their forces, but not a large number of Deputies have yet arrived in Rome. One does not see that any question to be brought forward or measure of law to be proposed is of a nature to agitate extremely party passions or give a shake sufficient to unhinge the Ministerial machine. But men love change, and parties are inquiet, and new men are ager to mount to power. A Cabinet change may be brought about by an issue made upon a point of punctilio rather than of policy, and new heads may be called to the consultation. The ceremony of opening the second session of the Twelfth National Parliament was the same as any other. As usual, large numbers of the population had an opportunity to enjoy the very pretty sight of the passage along the route, from the Quirinal Palace to the Chamber, of the royal cortége. Half a dozen carriages, with sufficient gilding and brocade to make a show in the sunlight of the fine weather, contained the King, the hereditary Prince, and the other son, Amadeo, ex-King of Spain. Victor Emmanuel was purple with high health, like an over-ripe grape, ready to be plucked for the vintage. But it is our hope that he may be spared to his people for many years to come. The Princess Margarette, dear, sweet creature—some day, God willing, to be the Queen of Italy—wins evermore the sympathy of her people by her simple, gracious bows and smiles of recognition and thanks for all tokens of the regard and love of the population. The Prince Amadeo, who is obliged to take a back-to-the-horses place, on these occasions when the throne candidates are together, figures rather in the character of the first gentleman of the court than in any other. None of the children of the King are handsome; but the sons have the manly qualities of the father and the *schietezza* of both parents. The Queen of Portugal and the Princess Clotilda are distinguished for goodness of heart, generous fidelity, and that devotion to duty in varied relations, which is the glory of the true woman. As for physical traits, the ex-King of Spain is the most comely of the family, and comes the nearest being handsome, and does not lose as youth ripens into the maturity of experience. The name of Prince Amadeo will remain intimately associated with the Spanish project, but not with the unhappy memories which must cling to the effort of Don Carlos to arrive at power. The Italian Prince is respected for the generous sacrifice demanded in the first attempt to give the Spaniards a government formed on the model of a just measure of constitutional freedom; nor will the more generous abnegation be forgotten which led to a candid renunciation of all claim as a Spanish sovereign when it became evident that the success of the project in which he had been induced to engage was impossible. Such were the reflections which arose in the minds of some yesterday as the young man was seen in the circle around the throne of the sovereign of Italy.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The King's speech, like the mere formula—as it is—of any royal discourse, contains nothing that merits particular notice. A crown speech is only the shell in which the nut is dried up. But Victor Emmanuel said a few words of golden value, if they become facts in one or two generations of persistent effort. They are the kernel of the nut, and they are these: "*Mio supremo voto è di dare all Italia quella legittima fiducia nelle sue forze che mantiene salda l'indipendenza e assicura la tutela dei propria diritti.*" "My loftiest wish is to give to Italy that just confidence in her own powers necessary to firmly preserve her independence and the guardianship of her own rights." It is a merit of Crown discourses that they are short. It is better to say nothing with few than with many words. The folly of prolixity is one into which the best as well as the weakest are liable to fall. The novelty of parliamentary life has hardly yet lost the freshness of its first flowing, and the rush of the curious to get permits for the interior of the legislative chamber, was as great as ever. Italians are patient, and there is a proof of it in seeing them sit or stand and wait for hours to have a glimpse of a ceremony which, when at last the time comes for it, is over in fifteen minutes. There is something in the the *male* tones of the King's voice, like the lofty note of command on a review-day, calculated to bring down the house, and the speech won a generous measure of applause.

CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI.

Cardinal Ledochowski arrived in Rome a day or two ago, and has already had a conversation with the Pope, and told at least a part of his story. The extraordinary conduct of this prelate in his own country has not made him many friends among the liberals of Italy, and it is understood that he has come to take up his residence in Rome. The *imperium in imperio* of the Papacy is the cause of a strife of which we cannot see the end. The skill as a politician of the new Cardinal may make him an active, but we can hardly hope a useful, counselor for the aged Pontiff. The ills of the cause of Holy Father are rather moral than political, if the truth could only be recognized by the circle of the Senatorial conclave. But the chiefs are as obstinately determined as ever to have many another field day, and fight it out on the old line.

RAILROADING IN THE SNOW.

Mr. C. F. Clarkson, who returned to Des Moines, Iowa, on the 20th inst., from California, relates some interesting incidents of the trip over the mountains, which the *Register* thus enumerates: "He left San Francisco at 8 o'clock on Wednesday, March 15. The telegraph had reported a snowstorm in the mountains, commencing on the 12th. Supposing the road would be opened by the 15th, Mr. C. started homeward. All along the Sacramento Valley everything was smiling. The cattle were luxuriating in the grass knee high, and the plains were decked with flowers. At 3 o'clock P. M., the train turned eastward to ascend the Nevada Mountains, and by 10 o'clock reached Blue Cañon, from which to Truckee the snow was from four to twelve feet deep, and in the gulches it was in some places 100 feet deep. Those who have kept snow gauges on the Nevadas report a fall of 389 inches of snow during the Winter. Immense snow-plows, operated by locomotives, and hundreds of Chinese, had opened the roads over the Nevadas, and the train was on time until it reached the town of Wells, on the Humboldt Mountains. There they overtook the trains which had left San Francisco for the four days previously. The road from Wells to Toano (thirty-six miles) was still blockaded, no trains having passed over that section for four days. The snow was any depth from four to fifteen feet. As the wind was still blowing, to open the track with shovels was as futile as dipping the ocean dry with a spoon. Seventeen locomotives were assembled at the western end of the blockade, eight of which were put behind an immense snow-plow. The five passenger trains were massed into three, and thus arranged a charge was made on the obstruction. As such power was hard to resist, in three hours the snow-plow was pushed through to Toano, and the caravan of trains reached Ogden only three hours behind time. But the successful trial demonstrates that trains can be pushed through any blockade ever likely to impede any road. The change coming down the mountains was as great as going up them. In the valley of Salt Lake, farmers were plowing, and the atmosphere mild. Starting out again in a few hours, the deep snows were encountered on the Wasatch range, so deep that at some of the villages the comb of the roofs of some of the houses could only be seen. But there was no obstruction; yet the cars crowding along between snow-banks as high as the roofs, was interesting to the passengers. On Saturday, the 18th, the train encountered a severe snow-storm on the Rocky Mountains at Sherman, lasting until midnight of Sunday. Sometimes there was danger of the train being blown from the track."

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Mrs. Horatio Seymour, wife of a lawyer in Buffalo, contained the following contributions to Buffalo churches, charitable institutions, and public organizations with which she in her lifetime was prominently identified: To the Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, $5,000; to the same institution, in trust, to be used in establishing and maintaining a hospital, $5,000; to the Protestant Episcopal Church, known as St. Andrew's, for a window in memory of her deceased husband, $500; to Right Rev. Henry B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, for the Divinity School at Faribault, Minn., $2,000; to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, for a window in memory of her son, $500; to St. Mary's-Church-on-the-Hill, "in consideration of my esteem for the worth and services of its pastor, Charles S. Hale," $500; to the Cottage Hospital, Minnesota, "in recognition of the many kindnesses extended to one of my sons during sickness," $1,000; to the Buffalo Branch of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $1,000; to the Ladies' Union Monument Association, provided that the monument shall be erected on Niagara square, and the erection commenced within five years from date (otherwise this provision to be void,) $1,000; to the Buffalo General Hospital, $2,000. The residue is to be divided into three equal shares, one-third to be given to the Church Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church; one-third to Hobart College, and the remaining third to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

LETTER FROM JOHN HANCOCK.

A correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal* says that among his autographs of the first great "signer" of the Declaration of Independence is the draft of a cutting letter written by Hancock, while Governor of Massachusetts, in 1782, and addressed to the officer in command at Castle Island, requiring the commanders of two English vessels then in Boston Harbor to take down their English colors. The letter reads as follows:

"ROXBURY, Aug. 17, 1782.

SIR: As I passed up and down the harbour yesterday, I observed that the two cartel ships from England were riding at anchor opposite the Castle with their English colours displayed. You will please, immediately upon receipt of this, to send on board those ships and inform the Commander it is my positive order that they directly strike their English colours, and that they do not, on any pretense whatever, show English colours again during their continuance in this harbour; and you will in future be particularly attentive to prevent the like conduct in any commander whose vessel is under your care.

I am, Sir, your hum'l serv't, J. H.

The white Flag denoting their situation is to be kept flying night and day.

To Col. Burbeck, as officer commanding at Castle Island."

At the date of Gov. Hancock's letter negotiations for a treaty of peace, with the unconditional acknowledgment of American independence, were rapidly progressing, and had almost become a fixed fact. Six months afterward the American flag triumphantly floated in English waters. Peter Van Schaack wrote from London, 19th February, 1783: "One or two vessels, with the thirteen stripes flying, are now in the River Thames, and their crews caressed." I am, respectfully yours,

H. U. VAN SCHAACK.

MANLIUS, March 18, 1876.

ROCHESTER BEER.

A Rochester paper gives some statistics of he manufacture of beer in that city, from which it appears that during the year 1875 there were manufactured 84,050 barrels of ale and beer, in which 217,337 bushels of malt were employed. During the months of January and February of 1876, 19,105¾ barrels of beer and ale were produced with 50,655 bushels of malt. The Government standard is 9½ bushels of malt to one barrel of 31 gallons of beer. This amount is exceeded in the aggregate, the brewers claiming that they cannot make a first-class ale or beer from that quantity of malt per barrel. True lager, the same paper says, is a beer which has had several months of age to ripen it; but in summer, when real lager has run out, new beer is sold in its stead. This "young" beer, of course, is objectionable. It ought never to be sold within two or three months of its manufacture; but frequently it is hardly a month old before it is in the market. This is the beer that makes the stomach which is not absolutely fire-proof forswear lager for several months. Beer made with a portion of grape sugar contains a larger amount of alcohol than that made from pure malt, as also fusel-oil in considerable proportion, and, consequently, more readily has an effect on the brain and nerves. But it is believed that it is not much employed at present. It may be set down as a fact that any substitute whatever for malt or hops is bad for the beer and worse for the drinkers.

THE TRIALS OF TWO YOUTHFUL ELOPERS.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* of the 22d inst. tells this moving story: "There was a marriage of a Lowndes County couple in Columbus, Ga., the other day, which shows the strength of the 'flame.' The parties belong to highly respected families, but the bride's father was opposed unalterably to the match. But the young lovers made for Lowndesboro Station, to take the westward train for Selma, where they should be united. On arriving at Lowndesboro the train was gone, and the party concluded to drive on to Manack, and thus evade imaginary pursuers. The Tallawassee Creek intervened, and was fearfully swollen. In attempting to cross, the coming bridegroom's two horses were drowned, and the bride apparent barely escaped a watery grave, having twice gone beneath. But this difficulty was surmounted, the party reached Manack, and, after the bride had donned the dress of a kind hostess, the happy couple took a fresh start for Selma, where they arrived in due season. Here another trouble beset them. The young lady's age was scarcely sixteen, and the ministers and J. P.'s didn't take to the proposed union, the Probate Judge positively refusing license. Nothing daunted, the young couple took the night train for Columbus, Ga., at which place all impediments ceased and they were duly married."

THE BEAUFFREMONT CASE.

A telegram from Paris states that the Civil Tribunal of the Seine gave judgment March 10 in the Beauffremont case. The Princess de Beauffremont, a Belgian by birth, obtained, it will be remembered, a judicial separation from her husband, a French subject. She afterward naturalized herself in Oldenburg, and married Prince Georges Bibesco, the German law holding that a person who has procured a judicial separation in a country where divorce does not exist, is free to contract another marriage. The Prince de Beauffremont thereupon demanded the custody of the children, which had been confided to her, and the Paris court ordered that they should be placed in a convent school, both parents to have access to them, and the father to be allowed to take them out on holidays. This judgment has remained a dead letter, the Princess, with her children, remaining in Germany. The Prince de Beauffremont then took proceedings to have the marriage with Prince Bibesco declared null. The court decided that this marriage was invalid, prohibited the Princess from using the name of Bibesco, and took cognizance of the plaintiff's reservations as to criminal proceedings for bigamy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

—If justice—historical justice—be not done to the Centennial before the next Fourth of July, it will be no fault of the publishers and makers generally of the magazines. Here we have at least four articles suggested by it. One by Benson J. Lossing is entitled "The Romance of the Hudson," a notice of the discovery of that river, and a sketch of some incidents and places connected with it; the second is by S. S. Conant, who takes up the rather unsatisfactory subject of "Progress in the Fine Arts" during the past century; the third is by Rebecca H. Davis, who writes of "Old Philadelphia," and tells again a little of the career of Franklin and Benjamin West; and the fourth is a story by Anna Swazey, entitled "The Last Days of Royalty in New-Hampshire." The first three are well illustrated. So, also, is another excellent paper by Prof. Lockwood, on "The Microscope," in which he sets out some of the results of microscopic investigation, of which a few will be especially interesting to the ladies. Dr. Samuel Osgood contributes an acceptable notice of a charity established by Dr. Muhlenberg a few years ago, and now situated on the north shore of Long Island, some forty miles from New-York. We say that this notice is acceptable, because we do not think that St. Johnland is sufficiently known even to New-York residents. W. Hooper tells anew of the tulip mania, which he dates in the seventeenth century, but which really endured much longer. He also repeats some of the fictions that arose out of it. And there is a useful paper by Dr. R. Tomes, suggestive of how and what to eat. There is also the usual amount of light reading and editorial notes. It is hardly time yet to go into ecstasies over "Daniel Deronda." George Eliot must be judged by a high standard. "Garth" is continued, and there are short stories by Mary Higham, Arthur Hastings, and Constance Woolson, the last of whom contributes a well-defined picture of Southern life. The poets of the month are Rose Cook, Celia Thaxter, and A. F., and there is a republication of some poor verses written by the present Lord Houghton long ago.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

—Here the offering to the Centennial is made by H. E. Scudder, who takes as his subject the siege of Boston. But Mr. Scudder stands alone. The rest of the contents are widely varied. First in order comes the concluding part of "The Carnival in Rome," its author remaining anonymous. But the papers that will probably attract most attention are an essay, by G. P. Lathrop, on "Early American Novelists," and another, by Wilson Flagg, on "Rural Architecture." Both writers come plainly to some of the faults observable in the subjects under consideration, but we have only space to quote a paragraph from Mr. Flagg, which seems to touch a feature that is generally observable, and therefore one whose correction is the more important. Speaking of the wisdom of adapting residences to the mental and social calibre of their occupants, Mr. Flagg says:

> "I do not deny the right of a poor man to live in a fine house; but he cannot be so happy, or so thrifty, or so respectable, as in a plain house adapted to his moderate wants and his limited means. An educated poor man in such a house might not seem out of place to one who is not aware of his poverty. But an ignorant man with clownish manners cannot live in a palace without making his personal defects both conspicuous and ludicrous. Yet how often do we observe that the most ostentatious house in a village belongs to some unlettered clown, who has by a blind turn of Fortune's wheel become rich. Conscious that wealth alone can distinguish him above his equals, he seizes the first opportunity to gain distinction by building a costly house. But its splendor does not blind him to his own personal defects, and when he approaches his mansion with a stranger he shrinks from acknowledging it as his own property, because he is sensible of a practical absurdity when the splendor of his house is contrasted with his awkward manners, his ungrammatical speech, his hard hands, and his rustic visage."

Col. Waring has likewise a useful article wherein he explains Capt. Liermus' pneumatic system of sewerage. We commend it as worthy of careful reading, and as containing some eminently practical suggestions on an important topic in which everybody is interested. Mrs. Frances Kemble has given us another chapter of her highly interesting "Gossip," which is as full of life and incident and quaint memories as its predecessor, and we have from the pen of J. K. Hosmer a well-written sketch, with some apt quotations of the scene where Gustavus Adolphus fell before the terrible Wallenstein. This paper is far above the average merit even of articles in the *Atlantic*. Mr. Howells has two more chapters of "Private Theatricals," which thus far is the best of its author's productions, and likely to take a high place in our light literature; and there is a large supply of poetry. Bayard Taylor's Pennsylvania ballad, "Jane Reed," and the memorial tribute to Dr. S. G. Howe by Oliver Wendell Holmes, are the most notable, but there are also some pretty ideas put into verse by Edgar Fawcett, W. Howitt, G. P. Lathrop, and Elizabeth Phelps. The notes on literature, art, and music must not be neglected. They are unusually good this month.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—The series of papers on American Colleges is this month continued with a history and description of Yale from the pen of Prof. Beers. It is an able sketch, and is rendered the more acceptable by numerous illustrations. Martin A. Howell, Jr., discusses the question whether there is a subterranean outlet for the waters of the upper lake region. The subject is well, though briefly, considered, the opinion of the writer inclining to an affirmative answer to the proposition. Another valuable paper is a continuation, by Clarence Cook, of those we have previously mentioned favorably, on the accessories of the household in the way of furniture. He takes up this time the subject of beds and tables, stools and candlesticks, and offers some useful and timely hints. George P. Lathrop presents a comparison between Poe, Irving, and Hawthorne, which is characterized by some ingenuity, as well as an appreciative estimate of the three authors, and it includes some hitherto unpublished details about Hawthorne which are of interest, though of minor import. The batch of Revolutionary letters comprises nothing of much interest; but in another place, under the title "Cuba Without War," there is a letter about the relations between that island and the United States of which we are inclined to think that the publication, at the present moment, is not likely to help us much with other nationalities. "The History of a Critic" is the title of a sketch of Jules Janin, by the Paris correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*; and lighter literature is well represented. Bret Harte's "Gabriel Conroy" and "Philip Nolan's Friends" are continued. In both interest is well sustained, but peculiarities of construction are very prone to prove a little exasperating to readers of the former. "The Mysterious Island" is at last concluded, a fact which few will regret; and there is a short story by Henry King, who takes a scene from Kansas. John Burroughs has a serious disquisition on "Springs," and there is poetry by Anna Brackett, J. Boyle O'Reilly, John A. Dix, and J. G. Saxe. Gen. Dix enters into competition with previous translators of the "Dies Iræ." The editorial notes are of the ordinary character, and the number, and with it the eleventh volume concludes with a setting to music of the "Song of the Horse-car Conductor," which Mark Twain perpetrated a short time ago in another magazine. By the way, the origin of that song is now attributed to Messrs. Brooks and Bromley, who will doubtless be jealous of the fame that attaches to the authorship.

THE GALAXY.

— We cannot say that there is nothing in the *Galaxy* apropos of the Centennial, but we can say there is nothing in the body of the magazine suggested by it. This is reassuring. The editor does touch upon it in his "Nebulæ," but he hides the paragraph away on the last page, even though he offers some very sensible observations in it—sensible because truthful. The paper which has pleased us most, by various good qualities, is by Richard Grant White. He writes of "American Pronunciation of English," and tells some plain, honest truths which much needed telling. This one article is worth all the rest. Dr. Wilder asks, and professes to answer, the question whether nature is inconsistent? The reader may judge for himself how he has succeeded. Gen. Custer notes down a few "War Memoirs;" Col. Nicholas Smith tells with some humor—we appeal to Mr. S. S. Cox—of the inconveniences of being named Smith; J. H. Siddons, in a second installment of "Souvenirs of a Man of Letters," touches too briefly upon some reminiscences of Sydney Smith, Mrs. Siddons, Lady Burdett-Coutts, Charles Dickens, Bulwer, and others; John Burroughs has a final word to say about Emerson; Henry James, Jr., writes of King Stanislaus Augustus of Poland and Mme. Geoffein; and Lawrence Barrett gives a sketch of the Bonanza mines of Nevada. A paper on Provençal song by Thomas W. Higginson, and an anonymous compilation on the "Homes of the American Aborigines" will also find interested readers from generally opposite quarters. "Reuben Dale" finishes with much credit to the pen of Miss Howells, and Mr. Black gives us four more chapters of "Madcap Violet," a creation which still falls short of the "Princess of Thule," but is yet full of interest; and we have short stories by C. B. Lewis and Emma Cobb. Poetry is slightly represented, the Scientific Miscellany is practical and instructive, the Notes of Current Literature are unimportant, the Nebulæ are above the average. On the whole this is a good number.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—It is an anonymous writer who does the work for the Centennial in this representative of Philadelphia. The subject takes precedence, and contains an apology for the selection of the city on the Schuylkill as the site of the Exhibition, together with a history and description of the whole affair from a purely Philadelphian point of view. From the "Memorial Hall," which is described as "contemplating indefinite durability," we are taken to India, the sketches of which interesting region are here brought to a conclusion. The illustrations are excellent. Mr. James Hart has done good service by drawing attention to our university system in an article entitled "The College Student." It should be carefully read by all interested in higher education, and who are ambitious to raise it to a proper standard. Lady Barker continues her letters from South Africa, which, making allowance for the author's inability to adapt herself to the peculiarities of Natal life, do not present very encouraging pictures of that nevertheless flourishing colony. They are, of course, pleasant reading. Jeannie Zimmerman supplies a very entertaining account of the method of instructing deaf mutes, a subject which, while it has interested many, has not been sufficiently popularized; and Margaret Hosmer writes of a "Dinner in a State Prison" in a manner that will satisfy the reader who may be looking for something like a sensational story. "The Atonement of Leam Dundas," is continued to the thirty-second chapter; Sarah Kellogg contributes a story under the title "The Home that Susan Built;" and we find a genial letter "To the Editor," from Thomas Hughes, about the "Berkshire Lady," with a compliment to American magazine makers. The miscellaneous notes are brief, but there are verses from Maurice Thompson, Kate Holland, Charles G. Leland, and Auber Forestier.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—Even Mrs. Dodge has not spared her juvenile readers the infliction of a Centennial tribute. Frank Stockton has been allowed to tell them something about those fine buildings which are doing and going to do so much credit to us in Fairmount Park, and, of four of these there are capital illustrations. But the article is judiciously placed near the end of the number, and will come acceptably enough, when all else is disposed of. There are some good stories. First is the continuation of Mr. Brooks' "Boy Emigrants," which by general consent of the children is pronounced "good," "first rate." Then S. W. Cozzens tells "How a Grizzly Treed Obed Rollins," and Arthur Lemon helps him well with the pencil; Lucy Morse writes a tale about an "Ash Girl," and Paige Dwight has a chapter on an incident that took place in the far North. The frontispiece is from a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and from the pen of R. H. D. is a short notice of the painter. Mr. Charles Brace tells about the "Newsboys' Lodging-house," Mary Treat supplies the usual taste of science, and Rebecca H. Davis has an article, partly instructive and partly the result of imagination, though mostly the former, about Gilbert Stuart, the artist. We have a strong suspicion that Centennial influence had something to do with this, too. The poetry is in the style characteristic of the poets of *St. Nicholas*, but sometimes more funny than ever.

THE AQUATIC MONTHLY.

—The first paragraph that confronts the reader this month is a request to the secretaries of rowing and yachting clubs to send to the editor accounts of their proceedings for publication. In the interests of the *Aquatic*, and those whom it exclusively represents, this is doubtless important, therefore we notice it. The correspondents are "New Comer," "Centreboard," "Podgers," "Victor," and "Nauta;" and their subjects respectively are the annual meeting of the Columbia Boat Club; a criticism of an article in a sporting journal on the Mohawk; a call from San Francisco for alterations in laws affecting yacht owners; the state of the boating interests at Ithaca; and concerning yachting at Boston. Some of these letters will be read with interest. Passing over the abundant items of news, we notice a memoir of the late James Hamill, whose fame is perpetuated not only as an oarsman but as the man who, more than anybody, popularized what has since been known and sometimes lamented as the "American Stroke." Among the editorial notes, exception is taken to the views expressed by THE TIMES, and in many other well-informed quarters, that the best representative crews could not come from the English universities to take part in our Centennial contests. It is now, however, tolerably certain that neither Oxford nor Cambridge will send such a crew, though, since every college in each of the universities could readily turn out a tolerable "four," it will be strange if some such do not cross the Atlantic. They will not, however, represent the university, and so far THE TIMES is most likely to be right. No allusion was made to professional crews, and the merits of that got together by Boyd have yet to be developed. We regret to see the spirit displayed by the *Aquatic* in regard to our probable foreign visitors, and we do not think it reflects the feeling of American oarsmen, whether amateur or professional, who are ready to receive their European competitors with the same generous hospitality and friendship with which their own representatives have been uniformly received in England. A large portion of this number is made up of extracts from the daily papers.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.

—The monthly parts of this serial gives it substantial claims to be ranked among the magazines, from which, however, it differs in many particulars which commend it to a wide circle of readers. Although the plan upon which it was originally started has not, from insurmountable difficulties, been closely carried out, there are frequently to be found in it some excellent short stories, while the descriptive articles, editorial comments and notes upon literary and other topics are always acceptable. Among the former we have specially noted an admirable sketch of Russian life by B. Phillips, which appears this month. It is a good example of the manner in which fiction may be made to combine instruction with light dramatic interest. We wish such stories were more frequent. Some Revolutionary love-letters are also to be found here, besides a group of contributions which somehow possess a different stamp from ordinary magazine articles. Notes on art, science, literature, and on miscellaneous topics are also good and abundant, and we are glad of an opportunity to commend the *Journal* generally to our readers.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

—The ability and liberal spirit which have long characterized this monthly are especially evident in the issue before us. It contains a number of well-written papers upon a variety of subjects, which both by their nature and the manner in which they are treated are worthy the attention even of readers who may not conform to the doctrines of that section of society of which the *Catholic World* is the exponent. Among them is the most fair and impartial notice we have yet seen of Dr. Young's report on "Labor in Europe and America," a work that deserves more close criticism than it has received. Papers entitled "How we are Represented Abroad," "A Sequel of the Gladstone Controversy," "Prussia and the Church," and one on "Italian Commerce in the Middle Ages" are likewise noteworthy. There are several others of less moment, besides notices of new publications, which are always written with due regard to conciseness, completeness, and independence.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Squire's Legacy.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Carter Quarterman.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*New Readings of Old Parables.* New-York: T. Whittaker.

—*Second Church Congress Report.* New-York: T. Whittaker.

—*Mrs. Jerningham's Journal.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Original Plays.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Daisy Brentwell.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Barnes' Notes.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*On Dangerous Ground.* Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

—*Miss Hitchcock's Wedding Dress.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*The German Principia, Part I.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Angola and the River Congo.* New-York: Macmillan & Co.

—*Report of the Evangelical Alliance.* New-York: Bible House.

—*Pausanias the Spartan.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Cabin and Plantation Songs.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.* New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

—*Westminster Review.* New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

—*International Review.* New-York: A. J. Barnes & Co.

—*Words in Season.* New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Rules of Order.* Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

—*Pausanias the Spartan.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Philadelphia und seine Umgebung.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*The Practitioner.* London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

—*Normal College Report.* New-York: Cushing & Bardua.

—*Jonathan.* New-York: H. Holt & Co.

—*A More Excellent Way.* New-York: National Temperance Society.

—*Her Dearest Foe.* New-York: H. Holt & Co.

—*Beliefs of the Unbelievers.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Lectures on Alcohol.* New-York: National Temperance Society.

—*A Marriage in High Life.* Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

—*Landlord and Tenant.* New-York: Diossy & Co.

—*Key to Story's Equity Jurisprudence.* New-York: Diossy & Co.

—*Notes on Elementary Law.* New-Haven: Hoggson & Robinson.

—*Kansas Agricultural Reports.* Topeka: George W. Martin.

—*Characteristics from the Writings of John Henry Newman.* New-York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

—*The Indian Saint.* New-York: J. Miller Northampton, Mass.: Journal and Press Office.

—*The Commercial Agency System Exposed.* New-York: T. F. Meagher.

—*Fourth Agricultural Report of Kansas.* George W. Martin.

—*Defense of Insanity.* New-York: Diossy & Co.

—*Ida Goldwin.* New-York: De Witt.

—*Comin' Thro' the Rye.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*"Signal" Grammar of the English Language.* New-York: Pinckney Brothers.

—*London Quarterly Review*, No. 281. New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

—*The Art Journal*, No. 15. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Stories of the Patriarchs.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*The Flag of Distress.* New-York: James Miller.

—*The Scarlet Letter.* Dramatized. Boston: Rand, Avery & Co.

—*Covenant of Eternal Life.* New-York: Ennis Brothers.

—*Diana Carew.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature.* Vol. VI New-York: Harper Brothers.

—*The Mysterious Island.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*The Golden Fleece.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Hebrew Heroes.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Little Jack's Four Lessons.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*First Families of the Sierras.* Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

—*The Two Prodigals.* New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Suggestions for the Sick Room.* New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Moody and Sankey.* New-York: E. J. Hale & Son.

—*Easter Lilies.* New-York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Ersilia.* New-York: H. Holt & Co.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CLOSING THE PORT OF MARACAIBO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in THE TIMES of the 21st inst., under the heading of "Local Miscellany," in regard to the action of the Government of Venezuela in closing the port of Maracaibo, contains so partial and one-sided a view of the subject that I respectfully request sufficient space in your paper for a statement of the substantial facts of the case.

Forty miles north of the coast of Venezuela lies the Dutch island of Curacoa, a rocky, sterile island producing little or nothing, either for exportation or the sustenance of the inhabitants. The western coast of Venezuela, opposite this island, is very favorable for smuggling, being unusually quiet and free from violent atmospheric disturbances, and containing many indentations, where small vessels can safely anchor and communicate with the coast without difficulty.

At the entrance to the Lake of Maracaibo, upon the margin of which is situated the city and former port of Maracaibo, there is a very dangerous bar over which vessels drawing more than ten feet of water cannot pass. For this reason there has never been any direct trade between Maracaibo and Europe, and the direct trade between that port and the United States has been very limited. Curacoa has hitherto been the point of transshipment for exports from Maracaibo, and smaller places on the western coast, amounting to an aggregate of nearly half a million "quintals" of coffee, as well as large quantities of other products. The imports to supply the wants of the inhabitants of this region were also transshipped at that island. An extensive system of smuggling has been carried on from Curacoa to the western coast of Venezuela for many years. From that island also have been fitted out nearly all the revolutionary expeditions that have disturbed the peace of that country for the last twenty-five years. This is especially true of the "Colina revolution," which occurred in the Fall of 1874. It was originated, planned, supported, and carried on in and from that island, and when it was defeated in the Spring of 1875, the Government of Venezuela, in the exercise of its sovereign right, determined to close the ports of Maracaibo and Coro, and to require the transshipment of exports and imports which had always been made at Curacoa to be thereafter done at Puerto Cabello. The decrees closing those ports, issued by President A. Guzman Blanco, in accordance with a special act of Congress conferring upon him discretionary powers on the subject, are not, as charged in the article referred to, harsh and arbitrary, but on the contrary, they are eminently wise and just. The sovereign right of Venezuela to open and close ports within her own jurisdiction cannot be questioned. The public utility of the measure in question will not be questioned by any one conversant with the facts and unbiased by personal interest. Their purpose is to break up the long-standing system of smuggling, bring the administration of the revenue laws more immediately under the supervision of the Government, transship and handle the products of the country within itself, and prevent the numberless and very serious evils it has suffered in the past from that source being repeated in the future. Their beneficial results are already apparent in the largely increased revenue received by the Government from its foreign trade at Puerto Cabello, being about thirty per cent. in excess of the receipts at all three of the ports named prior to their issuance.

As often happens in such cases, minor private interests have, in some instances, been benefited, and in others injured. Trade in the Island of Curacoa has undoubtedly been injured, while at Puerto Cabello it has been greatly benefited. The interests of the owners of the schooners Ira Richardson and Seth M. Judd may have been disadvantageously affected, while those of coast navigators between Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo have possibly been subserved; but these things are but unimportant incidents of the operation of a great and judicious public measure, formed no part of the motive for its adoption, and are not to be considered in judging of its wisdom, justice, and propriety.

The insinuation as to President Guzman Blanco's "favorites" and "interest" was certainly made by some one not familiar with the character of that distinguished statesman, and the unselfish patriotism with which he has always devoted himself to the promotion of his country's interests, regardless of his own or those of his friends when they happen to conflict with the public welfare.

The writer of the article in THE TIMES to which I have referred either does not know or omits to state that the "thousands of tons" shipped ostensibly from Colombia to this country, do not, in fact, come from that Republic, but from Venezuela. Owing to the condition of the internal means of communication in Western Venezuela, a large proportion of the products of the "Venezuelan Cordilleras" has passed through Colombian territory by way of the City of Cucuta, and down the Catatumba River to the Lake and City of Maracaibo. This evil is now being remedied by President Guzman Blanco, who is opening a new road directly from the Escalonte River (a tributary of the lake wholly within Venezuela) to that region, so that those "thousands of tons" of freight can reach the market without passing through any portion of Colombia. I suppose that when the road is completed, many persons, including some merchants in New-York, will be "much exercised on account of the arbitrary measure" of building a road by that Government over its own soil, because their private interests happen to suffer therefrom.

Puerto Cabello, where this traffic is now concentrated, is only about fifty miles to the eastward of Curacoa, where the transshipments formerly were made. It has the best harbor in Venezuela, and its facilities for the transshipments are as good as those of Curacoa. President Guzman Blanco has taken measures to greatly improve and increase them. A first-class dredge-boat, with scows and all necessary appliances, is being built, and will be sent out to that port at an early date to deepen and extend the harbor. The wharves will soon be extended to twice their present capacity. Plans and specifications for a marine railway have been prepared, and its construction will soon be commenced. It is the intention of the progressive and able President of that Republic to make the harbor facilities at Puerto Cabello equal to, if not better than, any to be found on the northern coast of South America, or in either of the West India Islands. In fact, the whole policy of the present distinguished ruler of Venezuela is one of progress and development, and it is opposed by only those whose personal interests happen to be in conflict with those of the Government and the people of that Republic. BOLIVAR.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND SERVANT GIRLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every family is dependent, in a great degree, for its comfort upon the good character of its servants. How are they to be made good? First, let the lady of the house qualify herself to command; be herself a good housekeeper, and, above all, a good cook; always have command of her own temper; teach her servants to imitate this example; allow no fretting, scolding, or fault-finding; teach the children to always have good manners in speaking to servants, and to avoid being offensive to them; avoid talking of the faults of your servants; make them comfortable, and to feel they have a good home; avoid overworking them; call in, occasionally, an extra hand for a day, in cleaning, &c. In short, let the servants see and feel that they can be sure of exact justice and fairness at your hands. Engage only servants of good fair intelligence; if well intentioned, but not well skilled, and disposed to learn, let the lady instruct them how the cooking is to be done to suit the taste of the family. In this way every day will lessen the labor of the lady, and with reasonable patience she will soon have good and capable servants, and her household affairs will go as smooth as machinery. Avoid direct fault-finding; on the other hand, let them see that your eye is always upon them, by the indirect praise you give them. Make their labors as light as can be consistently done. I know families who for thirty years have had no trouble with servants. Whenever one wished to leave she would generally have one in readiness to take her place, to recommend to the family, and the old servants would soon teach the new one. Under this management all the servants value their places and their homes. On the other hand, a young lady marries and goes to housekeeping, her mother never having qualified her for her new position. She advertises for cook, waitress, chamber-maid, &c. They come in scores. She has little or no judgment in selecting. The cook asks madam How shall I prepare the dinner? The answer is, I don't know; do it in your own way. The dinner comes on to the table perhaps in bad style, and generally not at all pleasing. The husband frowns, the wife begins to cry, and the husband wishes himself back in his club again. Here begin the first words of discord between man and wife, ending in destruction of the peace of the family—all this prostration of mutual happiness because the lady was unfitted by home domestic education to be placed at the head of the family. If your columns can improve the domestic education of young housekeepers till they can teach their servants, there will soon be an end of this constant complaining about servants.

BEN FRANKLIN.

DANA VS. LAWRENCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reference to my name, with the addition of my office address, in an anonymous communication in your paper of this morning, on the subject of a former litigation with Mr. William Beach Lawrence, is an unwarrantable liberty deserving severe censure. As it may lead some of your readers to implicate me, not I trust with the publication, but possibly with furnishing the materials for it, I must beg of you the simple justice of relieving me from such an unworthy suspicion by publishing this my denial of either. S. F. COWDREY.

SATURDAY EVENING.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S METHOD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a housekeeper, and have had poor servants, but I got them from poor housekeepers from whom they had recommendations, or from those miserable, unreliable intelligence offices. I would suggest to the lady housekeepers of this and other cities, first, give employment to no servant unless she presents her recommendation. If that speaks well of her, don't engage until you see the writer. If she is not what you desire or expected, try again. Second, the matter of wages is entirely with the employers, if they will manage their own affairs until they can hire at a suitable price. Let the housekeepers club together and do this, and stick to it—"for a woman can stick to a thing as long as anybody if she tries,"—and what can be the result but victory? There is but little hope for the class of housekeepers who never go to the kitchen, who dine in the back parlor, and never venture below that floor to see what is going on. They don't know whether the milk is used in the kitchen or not, then watered and sent up for the family to use. Talk about frauds in the War Department! why, Sir, the frauds continually carried on in the kitchens of this City are far greater than in any department under the Government in proportion to the opportunities offered, and all because the woman of the house does not attend to her business. I have a good girl; when she needs showing, I show her; when she does not suit me, I teach her. I am in the kitchen a dozen times a day, and I am boss of the kitchen. I treat her kindly, give her privileges, and see that she does her duty.

FORTY-THIRD STREET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 20, 1876.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.
59—Clark vs. Dows et al.
74—Gorham et al. vs. Schr. Sandy Hook.
1—Pac. W. & L. Co. vs. Ship J. Thompson.
35—Quintard et al. vs. Prop. Matt White.
63—Sigrist et al. vs. Ship Gen. McClellan.
24a—Hancox vs. Prop. Clement Rock.
49—Studwell vs. Steam-tug E. H. Coffin.

Nos.
33—Manning vs. Steam-tug Grace Fee.
54—De Castro, &c., Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Bark William Van Name.
60—Ward vs. Steam-ship Colon.
6—Harlem & N. Y. N. Co. versus Ferry-boat Greenpoint.
5—Willetts vs. Phillips.
47—Henry vs. Brooklyn Ice Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
31—Embury vs. Sheldon.
40—Spring vs. Spaulding, No. 1.
41—Same vs. Same.
65—Christopher St. and 10th Av. R. R. Co. vs. Cen. & Crosstown R. R. Co.
88—Bushman vs. Gunari.
92—Deckershoff vs. Taylor.
96—Webb vs. Howland.
99—Douchy vs. French.
100—Watts vs. Duncan.
101—Payton vs. Weart.
103—Nat. Spring Co. vs. Board of Assessors.
111—McCarty vs. McCahill.
114—Matter of Striker.
115—Matter of Striker.
116—Matter of Loehr.
119—Matter of Redmond.
120—Matter of Redmond.
136—Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c.
160—Viaders vs. Viaders.
161—Milton vs. Mowry.
162—Matter of Hoagland.
163—Matter of Mensies.
164—Matter of Miller.
165—Matter of Maus.
166—Matter of Burchill.
170—Matter of Hurd, Receiver, 2 motions.
174—Matter of Bartow.
182—Pool vs. Saxton.
191—Goldman vs. Martz.
194—Brown vs. Vandewater.
204—Merwin vs. Brett.
208—Bell vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
226—Boyd vs. Gellham.
233—Acker vs. Monyea, &c.
240—Fitzgibbon vs. The Mayor, &c.
241—Anderson vs. Jacobs.
246—Nichols vs. Jessup.
253—Raynor vs. Ramdall.
254—Griswold vs. Hubbell.
255—Havens vs. Hubbell.
263—Barney vs. Egan.
264—Demler vs. Goedeke.
271—Miller vs. Blenham.
273—Christopher & Tenth Street R.R. vs. Cen. & Crosstown R.R. Co.
291—Soc. for Relief of Juv. Del. vs. Hackauff.
292—Soc. for Relief of Juv. Del. vs. Kramer.
305—Curley vs. Reimer.
306—Block vs. Daly.
307—Robetecher vs. Daly.
319—Soc. for Relief of Juv. Del. vs. Brill, &c.
320—Rischmuller vs. Peterson.
321—Croswell vs. Ray.
322—Daly vs. Allen, &c.
323—Sequard vs. Blake, &c., No. 1.
324—Same vs. Same.
325—Matter of McCahill.
327—Spellman vs. Terry.
328—Jones vs. Green.
329—O'Brien vs. Green.
330—Whitman vs. Green.
331—Martin vs. Martin, &c.
332—Butler vs. Lawrence.
333—Williamson vs. Cobb.
334—Bage vs. Astor Fire Insurance Co.
335—Stewart vs. Peters.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
154—Delamater vs. Rhodes
155—Appleby vs. Astor Fire Insurance Co.
156—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Reech et al.
158—Alexander et al. vs. Fowler.
93—Barker vs. Hoffas.
160—Young vs. Stevens.
161—Bradley vs. McLaughlin.
162—Kline et al. vs. Queens Ins. Co.
165—Potter vs. Coulter.
165½—Brink vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
167—Devol vs. Barnes.
167—McKay vs. Barnes.
100—People ex rel. McLaughlin vs. Board of Fire Com'rs.
110—Knapp, Receiver, vs. Bonesteel.
129½—Nash vs. Mitchell.
112—Mathews vs. Coe.
131—Douglas vs. Douglas et al.
147½—Wallace et al. vs. Bates.
168—Morgan vs. Smith.
170—Myer vs. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—No. 47—McBride vs. McBride. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
1227—Taylor vs. Gould et al.
2183—Antes vs. Buddensiek.
1049—Bussinger et al. vs. Gould et al.
2200—Walsh, Adm'r, vs. Hermes.
1125—Barnett vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1313—Goger vs. The D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.

Nos.
1315—Glines vs. Gill.
1097—Norton vs. Bucky et al., Administrator.
2701—The Met. Gaslight Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2524—Davis et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2525—Gil et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1348—Jackson vs. N. Y. & O. M. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1056—Lawton vs. Meyer.
2604—Dowley vs. Halpin.
2070—Knapp vs. Brown.
444—Bunn vs. Culver.
1240—Graham vs. The Mayor, &c.
1026—Harvey vs. Caro.
1388—Norris vs. De Wolf.
82—Weeks vs. Satterlee et al.
1244—Wardrop vs. Claflin et al.
2240—Garrett vs. Brennan.
1556½—The People ex rel. Banta vs. Kent.
1557½—The People ex rel. Banta vs. Kneisel.

Nos.
1268—Spofford vs. McPhail.
1062—Custance vs. Burr.
1364—The Mayor, &c., vs. The Tradesmen's Nat. Bank.
483—Shiff et al. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1368—Nicolay et al. vs. Unger et al.
914—Diggs et al. vs. Strews.
226—Langley vs. Cath. Male Orph. Asylum.
2531—Crotty vs. The Mayor, &c.
2532—The Sub. Gas Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1396—Leavitt et al. vs. Heilbruen.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

January term continued—held in Common Pleas, Part II., room. Adjourned until Monday, May 15.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
65½—Merey et al. vs. Lullienthal.
1139—Crowley vs. the D.D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
19—Rice vs. Livermore et al.
1365—Kinney, Ex'r, &c., vs. Long Island R.R. Co.
2539—Hartman vs. N. Y., San. & Che. C. Mfg. Co.
1916—Heineman et al. vs. Heard.
633—Rothschild vs. 42d & Grand St. R. R. Co.
1127—The Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Devlin.
862—Pavenstedt et al. vs. Gillespie et al.
1115—Hobson et al. vs. Sonneborn et al.
718—Wann vs. Ashley.
673—Platt, Ass'e, vs. Van Name et al.

2633—Barclay vs. The Mayor, &c.
111—Hayman et al. vs. Am. Pat. Sp. Co.
949—Flood vs. Murray.
1733—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1131—Fisher, Trustee, &c., vs. Courtney, et al.
2489—Snebly vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1237—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2537—Berringer vs. Wengenroth.
1697—Nuescher vs. The Greenbank Al. Co.
325½—Samuels vs. The Evening Mail Ass.
621—Averill vs. Webster et al.
171½—Morris vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
175½—Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Case on—No.—1217—Funke et al. vs. N. Y. Mutual Insurance Co. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, April 3.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
19—Sage vs. Vermilye.
37—James et al. vs. Burchell.

Nos.
40—Scott, Survivor, vs. Dibble.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamak. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned until the first Monday in April.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Shea, C. J.; Goepp and Sheridan, JJ.

Non-enumerated.
Feuchtwanger vs. Adams, impleaded.
Carroll vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
Frank vs. Frank.
Stepoole vs. Vernon.
Peltiers et al. vs. Fitzpatrick.
Kramer vs. Nathan.
Maddox vs. Kayne et al.
Walsh vs. Berry et al.
Brewster vs. Berry et al.
Madden vs. Berry et al.
Seymour vs. Berry et al.
McCabe vs. Bonner.
Mitchell vs. Terry, impl'd.
Strakosch vs. Harrison et al.
Oakes vs. Clayton.
Nos. Enumerated.
1—Dreyer vs. Stark et al.
2—Berge vs. Goldman.
3—Hoag vs. Roberts et al.
4—Kendall vs. Dewey.
5—Blinn vs. Rothschild.
6—Dale vs. Brinckerhoff.
7—Hasard vs. Conklin.
8—Titus vs. Schwind.

Nos.
9—Wheeler vs. Feuchtwanger.
10—Phillips vs. Coleman.
11—Baxter et al. vs. Cummings.
12—Morrison vs. Geidemann.
13—Morrison vs. Geidemann, (No. 2.)
14—Morrison vs. Geidemann, (No. 3.)
15—Atlantic State Bank of the City of Brooklyn vs. St. John et al.
16—Van Ingen et al. vs. Lock, impleaded.
17—Morris vs. Samon.
18—Shannon vs. Hall.
19—Adams vs. Perkins.
20—Hayman et al. vs. Lesser et al.
21—Taylor vs. Gilber et al.
22—West vs. Lynch.
23—Chapman vs. Simon.
24—McKenna vs. Barker et al.
25—Carroll vs. Conner, as Sheriff.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Francis Kennedy and Patrick Whelan, felonious assault and battery.
Henry Bishop, felonious assault and battery.
Frank Moran, Morris Sullivan, and Andrew Gallagher, burglary.
Edward Carroll, Michael Kerrigan, and James McQuade, burglary.
Leonhard Stezel, burglary.
Edward Hart, burglary.
Michael Sullivan and James Meehan, burglary.
Joseph D. Leroy, grand larceny.

Elizabeth Wallace, grand larceny.
William Williams, grand larceny.
James Smith, grand larceny.
John Leonard, petit larceny.
Dennis Deery, petit larceny.
John Quin and James McCabe, petit larceny.
Francis Kennedy, concealed weapons.
Thomas Connors, seduction
Walter Byress, assault and battery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 25.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$7,000 Pac. G. Bds..107½
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st.. 90
10,000 M. & St. P. Con. S. F.....s3. 88
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 92
1,000 Gt West. 2d.. 65
20 American Ex..... 63¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud..113¼
1000 Western Union. 68⅜
100 do......b3. 68¾
50 do...... 68⅝
100 do...... 68¼
400 do...... 68⅛
600 do.....s60. 67¾
300 do...... 68⅛
400 North-western... 42⅝
400 do.... 42½
600 do.....b3. 42½
200 do..... 42⅜
200 do..... 42½
300 Pacific Mail.... 20⅞
600 do..... 20½
100 do..... 20¾
100 do..... 21
100 do....b3. 21⅛
100 do..... 20⅞
1500 do..... 21
100 do..... 20⅞
100 do....b3. 21
100 do..... 20¾
200 do..... 21
800 do..... 20⅞
100 do..... 20¾
200 do..... 20⅞
200 Erie Railway.... 20⅞
1600 do..... 20¾
1200 do..... 20⅞
100 do.....b3. 21
30 do..... 21
500 do..... 20⅞
700 do..... 20¾
10 New-Jersey Cen..107⅛
50 Rock Island.....110½
100 do..... 110¼
100 do.....b3.110¼

200 Mich. Central.... 62⅛
300 do.... 62
100 do.... 62⅛
200 do.... 62¼
300 do.... 62⅜
100 do.... 62⅝
200 do.... 62½
100 do.... 62¼
100 do.... 62⅛
100 Tol. & Wab.... 3¾
100 Del., Lack. & W..119
1300 Lake Shore.... 61¾
1600 do.... 61⅞
700 do.....s3. 61¾
1300 do.... 61¾
700 do.... 61⅝
600 do.....s3. 61⅝
100 do.....s3. 61¾
100 do.....b3. 61¾
3900 do.... 61⅝
1600 do.... 61⅝
1500 do.... 61½
1500 do.... 61⅝
200 do.....b3. 61⅝
1600 do.... 61¼
100 St. Paul..... 43⅛
100 do.....b3. 43⅛
100 St. Paul Pf....b3. 70⅞
200 do..... 71
200 do..... 70¾
200 Ohio & Miss....c. 20½
200 do..... 20¼
100 do..... 20⅝
52 St. Louis & I. M.. 22½
300 do..... 23
200 St. L. & K. C..... 6¾
200 St. L. & K. C. Pf.. 32
200 C. C. & I. C..... 4½
200 do..... 4⅛
500 do..... 4
200 do..... 3¾
100 do..... 3⅞
100 do..... 3¾
300 do..... 3½
500 Pac. of Mo....... 14

MONDAY, March 27—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last shows the first effects of the outflow of currency to the Middle and Eastern States for the 1st of April settlements. There is a decrease in every item, the loans being down $2,612,700; specie, $865,400; legal tenders, $1,834,200; deposits, $6,403,300, and circulation, $283,600. The decrease in deposits is much larger than warranted by the changes in the other items, but is probably attributable to the shipments of national bank notes as well as legal tenders. The surplus reserve is down to $1,098,575, which reduces the excess of legal reserve held by the banks to $11,732,500.

The following shows the condition of the banks this week compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	March 18.	March 25.	March 27, '75.
Loans	$263,866,700	$261,254,000	$279,052,800
Specie	22,369,400	21,504,000	8,282,800
Legal tenders	45,608,100	43,773,900	51,899,500
Deposits	220,584,900	214,181,600	214,724,500
Circulation	16,483,300	16,199,700	21,534,800

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$22,369,400	$21,504,000	Dec. $865,400
Legal tenders	45,608,100	43,773,900	Dec. 1,834,200
Total reserve	$67,977,500	$65,277,900	Dec. $2,699,600
Res've required agt. deposits	55,146,225	53,545,400	
Excess of res've above legal requirements	12,831,275	11,732,500	Dec. 1,098,575

The money market, with the exception of a slight flurry at the opening of the week, during which the rate for call loans was marked up to 7 ₱ cent., worked steadily at 4@5 ₱ cent. to Stock Exchange borrowers, and at 3 ₱ cent. to the Government bond dealers. It is only reasonable to look for a hardening of the rates for money during the present week, as the banks will probably ship currency freely to the New-England and Middle States for the April settlements; but, as the return flow will speedily set in, the disturbance, if any takes place, is likely to be only temporary, especially as the wants of borrowers are not large at the present time. In the discount market choice names have passed freely at 4½ to 6 ₱ cent., the supply of this class of paper among the note brokers being small.

The foreign advices have had no special influence on the home markets beyond causing a slight decline in demand sterling bills on London. The Bank of England Directors, in consideration of the steady flow of bullion into the bank, reduced the minimum discount rate to 3½ ₱ cent., money in the open market being easy at lower rates. The gain in specie by the bank for the week was £727,000 sterling, and since then, £200,000. Consols and United States bonds have made slight variations daily, but the net result at the close of the week was unimportant. English railway securities were feverish and lower, but late in the week, when there was a sharp fall in Egyptian bonds, became firm and made a partial recovery. The sterling exchange market was quiet throughout the week. The nominal rate for 60 days' bills was $4 87, while demand sterling was lowered from $4 90½ to $4 90 after the reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount. There has been a very small demand and an equally small supply of bills. Gold ranged from 114⅜ to 113⅞, closing at 114. The market exhibited weakness, notwithstanding the steady absorption of gold by the Treasury for Customs duties and shipments of specie to Europe and Havana. As a partial offset to these influences, some of the prominent bankers have received considerable sums of gold from San Francisco, but not sufficient to account for the weakness in the premium. The volume of business in the Gold Room was light, as was fully shown by the small daily clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank.

Government bonds, after a slight decline early in the week, became firm, and a recovery ensued. There was an improved demand from financial institutions toward the close. Railroad mortgages were in the main firm. The leading feature of the market was the large transactions in Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated sinking funds, in which the dividend on the preferred stock is payable, at 88@88½. State bonds were irregular on small transactions.

The week was one of the dullest in the history of the Stock Exchange, and a feeling of depression prevailed from the outset to the close. The speculation was confined to a few shares, and outside of these business was dull to the point of stagnation. The active shares were Lake Shore, Western Union, Erie, and Pacific Mail. Lake Shore was comparatively steady until approaching the close, when the bears made a violent onslaught on the stock and the price dropped to 61¼, with a very slight recovery in the final dealings. Western Union ranged between 68¾ and 67¾, and closed at 68. There were numerous sales of the stock on seller's option at some concession. Reports were at one time current that a further reduction in rates by the Atlantic and Pacific Company was about to be made, but the week passed without any such action being taken. Erie was alternately weak and strong, the extreme prices having been 21½ and 19⅞. Pacific Mail fluctuated between 19⅝ and 21⅜. It was announced on Friday that the Panama Railroad Company intended to institute legal proceedings to compel the payment of their claim, and simultaneously to enjoin the proposed issue of $2,000,000 by the Pacific Mail Company. As already stated, the speculation in other shares was exceedingly quiet. On Friday Missouri Pacific dropped from 14¾ to 12½ on reports that the attempts to effect such a reorganization of the company as would give a recognition to the claims of the stockholders had proved futile. Investment shares were generally firm.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing March 27, 1875.
American Gold	114⅜	113⅞	116¼
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	118⅜	118¼	115¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.	121½	121	120⅜
New-York Central	113¼	112⅞	100⅞
Rock Island	110⅝	110¼	106⅝
Pacific Mail	21⅜	19⅝	44⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43⅞	42½	37¾
*Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	71¾	69⅝	57¼
Lake Shore	65	61¼	74¾
Chicago and North-western	43⅛	42⅜	46
Chicago and North-west. Pref.	64¾	63¼	59⅜
Western Union	68¾	67¾	76¾
*Union Pacific	63⅛	62½	61⅛
Toledo and Wabash	4	3¾	14⅛
Del., Lack. and Western	119¾	119	111¾
New-Jersey Central	107⅛	106¾	111¾
Panama	135	134	114½
Erie	21½	19⅞	34⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	21½	20¼	27⅞
C., C. and Ind. Central	4¾	3½	5⅜
*Harlem	140¼	140	130¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18½	18	28¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.	28¼	27¼	37
Michigan Central	65¼	62	76½
Illinois Central	102¾	101¾	102¾
Missouri Pacific	15¾	12½	48⅜

*Ex dividend.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 25.

	Highest.	Lowest.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	113¼	113¼	113	113½
Harlem	..	..	140	141¾
Erie	21⅜	20⅜	20¾	20⅞
Lake Shore	63¼	61¼	61⅛	61¼
Wabash	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
North-western	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜	42½
North-western Pref.	64	63¾	63⅝	64
Rock Island	110½	110¼	110¼	110½
Fort Wayne	..	..	102¼	102¾
Mil. & St. Paul	43⅝	43⅛	43	43⅛
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	71½	70⅝	70⅝	70⅞
Pittsburg	96½	96½	96½	97
Del., Lack. & West.	119¼	119	119	119⅜
New-Jersey Central	..	..	106¾	107
Michigan Central	63½	62	62⅛	62¼
Illinois Central	..	..	101	101¾
Union Pacific	63	62½	62	62½
Central Pacific	..	..	100	101
C., C. & Ind. Cen.	4⅝	3½	3⅞	4
Han. & St. Joseph	18	18	17½	18
Han. & St. J. Pref.	..	..	26½	27½
Ohio & Miss.	20⅞	20¼	20¼	20½
Missouri Pacific	14	12¾	13½	13⅞
Panama	..	..	130	..
Western Union	68⅜	68	68	68⅛
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	..	..	19	19½
Pacific Mail	21⅛	52¼	20⅝	20¾
Quicksilver	..	..	17½	18½
Quicksilver Pref.	23	23	23	23½
Adams Express	..	..	107¾	108½
W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	..	..	86	87
American Express	..	..	63	63½
United States Ex.	71½	71	71	72

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,974,004	Jan. 8	$7,528,539
August	30,805,475	Jan. 15	8,889,000
September	23,527,508	Jan. 22	5,876,576
October	22,264,765	Jan. 29	5,224,431
Nov. 6	3,310,520	Feb. 5	6,756,290
Nov. 13	4,135,565	Feb. 12	5,210,518
Nov. 20	4,718,735	Feb. 19	9,018,213
Nov. 27	2,983,749	Feb. 26	5,078,878
Dec. 4	8,447,676	March 4	6,699,654
Dec. 11	4,901,411	March 11	5,408,848
Dec. 18	5,279,516	March 18	8,314,247
Dec. 24	2,372,533	March 25	5,610,582
Dec. 31	4,529,760		
Total			$222,856,393
Total same period in 1865			261,499,010
Decrease in 1875			$38,642,617

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,260,318	Jan. 4	$4,012,328
August	20,866,185	Jan. 11	5,169,396
September	20,230,040	Jan. 18	5,050,071
October	22,159,396	Jan. 25	5,610,523
Nov. 2	1,839,917	Feb. 1	5,098,396
Nov. 9	5,815,233	Feb. 8	4,557,373
Nov. 16	4,832,890	Feb. 15	3,440,295
Nov. 23	5,519,647	Feb. 22	4,661,000
Nov. 30	4,549,352	Feb. 29	4,498,987
Dec. 7	5,160,801	March 7	5,226,840
Dec. 14	6,540,980	March 14	3,835,594
Dec. 21	6,286,600	March 21	4,410,423
Dec. 28	3,739,424		
Total			$189,025,011
Total same period in 1875			195,837,995
Decrease in 1876			$6,812,934
Gold, March 25, 1876			114⅛
Gold, March 27, 1875			116¼

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$8,754,151	Jan. 8	$678,043
August	3,954,427	Jan. 15	375,979
September	1,245,802	Jan. 22	485,901
October	1,957,605	Jan. 29	436,167
Nov. 6	604,151	Feb. 5	387,746
Nov. 13	358,418	Feb. 12	954,204
Nov. 20	397,500	Feb. 19	2,331,945
Nov. 27	700,654	Feb. 26	1,069,849
Dec. 4	351,656	March 4	1,423,446
Dec. 11	320,900	March 11	1,183,214
Dec. 18	414,750	March 18	1,140,372
Dec. 24	293,785	March 25	1,124,094
Dec. 31	417,157		
Total			$31,367,926
Total same period in 1875			41,786,364
Decrease in 1876			$10,419,438

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,598,617	$7,832,434
August	11,705,678	5,055,680
September	10,471,244	1,313,544
October	8,656,813	3,056,422
Nov. 6	1,673,100	2,607,100
Nov. 13	1,719,200	833,900
Nov. 20	1,733,900	350,600
Nov. 27	1,680,600	430,000
Dec. 4	1,528,000	244,700
Dec. 11	1,749,700	452,000
Dec. 18	1,298,000	82,206
Dec. 24	831,000	52,000
Dec. 31	874,000	6,585,000
Jan. 8	2,593,000	3,331,600
Jan. 15	1,561,300	1,513,000
Jan. 22	2,072,000	810,200
Jan. 29	1,421,600	412,800
Feb. 5	2,183,900	2,325,600
Feb. 12	2,530,691	677,703
Feb. 19	2,376,000	804,300
Feb. 26	2,298,600	478,000
March 4	2,488,100	2,870,000
March 11	2,418,000	877,000
March 18	2,075,300	248,600
March 25	2,546,400	320,000
Total	$80,896,632	$41,264,141

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

$100,000 NEW-YORK CITY 7s,
DUE IN 1896,
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN, NO. 40 WALL ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 25, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	8	Oil-cake, pks	460
Beeswax, pks	1	Pork, pks	1,381
Beans, bbls	310	Beef, pks	25
Cotton, bales	1,642	Lard, tcs	473
Dried Fruit, pks	81	Cut-meats, pks	1,001
Eggs, bbls	1,273	Dressed Hogs, No.	5
Flour, bbls	8,718	Butter, pks	2,162
Wheat, bushels	68,200	Cheese, pks	2,382
Corn, bushels	27,355	Rice, pks	165
Oats, bushels	19,300	Resin, bbls	933
Barley, bushels	1,000	Spirits Turp., bbls	49
Malt, bushels	8,800	Sugar, hhds	209
Peas, bushels	6,000	Starch, pks	1,645
Corn-meal, bags	414	Stearine, pks	50
Oat-meal, bbls	300	Sponge, bales	23
Grass Seed, bags	51	Tea, pks	52
Grease, pks	28	Tallow, pks	21
Hops, bales	251	Tobacco, hhds	104
Hides, bales	4	Tobacco, pks	398
Leather, sides	17,714	Whisky, bbls	101
Molasses, bbls	709		

ASHES—Quiet, but quoted steady on the basis of $5 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow in demand, with prime to fancy quoted at 32½c.@34½c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Quiet but very firm; sales since our last, 597 bags by the Humboldt, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after for early delivery, and quoted up 1-16c. ₱ lb....Ordinary quoted at 9 13-16c.; Low Middling at 12 9-16c.@12 13-16c.; Middling at 13⅜c.@13 9-16c. ₱ lb. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,643 bales, (of which 1,186 bales were on last evening,) including 356 bales to shippers, 201 bales to spinners, and 1,086 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery, business has been fairly active at improved prices, closing steady. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 30,100 bales, (of which 10,100 bales were on last evening and 20,000 bales to-day,) with 1,200 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 13⅝c.; April, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; May, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; June, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c.; July, 14⅜c.; August, 14 17-32c.@14 9-16c.; September, 14 5-16c.; October, 14¼c.; November and December, 14 1-16c.@14⅛c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 1-16c.@3-32c. ₱ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,642 bales, and at the shipping ports were 10,434 bales, against 10,049 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 6,082 bales, including 3,243 bales to Liverpool, 239 bales to Bremen, and 2,600 bales to Revel. The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,492,968 bales, (of which 1,497,889 bales were to British ports, and 995,079 bales to the Continent,) against 2,034,301 bales same time the previous year.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
Strict Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10-11-16	10 11-16
Good Ordinary	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Strict Good Ord.	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Low Middling	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Strict Low Mid.	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Middling	13⅜	13½	13 9-16	13 9-16
Good Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Strict Good Mid.	14¼	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Middling Fair	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Fair	15⅜	15⅝	15¾	15¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 15-16	Low Middling	11 9-16
Strict Good Ord	11 1-16	Middling	12 7-16

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in moderate demand and quoted steady at $3@$3 10, currency, for No. 1, free.

FISH—A moderate trade has been reported in the leading kinds at generally steady prices....We quote: Dry Cod, from $4 50@$6 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 25@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $22@$28 for No. 1, $16@$18 for No. 2, and $10 50@$12 for No. 3 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings, $4 50@$7; Smoked Herrings at 30c. for scaled, and 18c.@20c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herrings at $1 20 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The severe rain-storm impeded business in Produce and Merchandise....State and Western Flour ruled steady as to values, on, however, a restricted movement in all grades. The main purchases for shipment were of City Mill product for the West Indies. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,400 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 25; chiefly unsound Extras at $5 25@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3 30@$4 10, mainly at $3 65@$3 85; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 30@$4 80, chiefly at $4 50@$4 65; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 10@$5 40, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; choice to fancy do., $5 40@$5 85; chiefly $5 50@$5 75; City Mills Extra, $5 20@$6 75, mainly at $5 80@$6 20 for the West Indies, (the latter for choice brands,) and $5 25@$5 40 for the English markets; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 10@$5 40, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 40 for small lots and lines, and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates....Included in the sales have been 9,100 bbls. shipping stock, mainly City Mills Extras, (in addition to the trades mentioned in our last,) on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour unaltered; sales of 1,650 bbls....Rye Flour steady; sales of 270 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 for good to choice Superfine, (fancy brands higher.)....Corn-meal quiet and unchanged; sales equal to 560 bbls., in lots, part Yellow Western, at $2 90, and Jersey at $3@$3 15, with Brandywine quoted at $3 35@$3 40 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted barely steady on a moderate offering of prime, but has been in limited request for export, as well as for milling. Winter Wheat quiet, at unchanged figures. Sales have been reported since our last, of 89,000 bushels, including strictly prime No. 2, North-west Spring; Fall inspection in store, at $1 26; choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, at $1 38c, in store; prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., do., (rumored) at $1 28, (with this price asked at the close, and $1 27 bid; a sale rumored at $1 27); No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, of fresh receipt, at $1 17@$1 18, afloat; ungraded Chicago Spring, in store, at $1 20; ungraded Spring, of fresh receipt, at $1 10@$1 18, chiefly at $1 15@$1 16; and Amber, Western, in store for milling, (3,500 bushels,) at $1 39....A light offering of Corn enabled holders to further advance prices, on a fair inquiry, particularly for prime, in part for local trade purposes....Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels for early delivery at 66c.@66¼c. for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, closing at 66¼c., afloat; 65½c.@66¼c. for ungraded Mixed Western, mostly at 66c.@66¼c. for prime, afloat; 65½c. for steamer Mixed do., New-York inspection, car lots; 64½c.@65c. for "no grade." New-York inspection, afloat; 66c.@66½c., (nominally,) for Yellow Western, 65c. for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 65c.@66c. for White Southern: 66c.@67c. for Yellow Southern, afloat, the latter rate for very choice; 66c. for Yellow Pennsylvania, with 68½c. reported as bid, and up to 70c. asked, for prime old Mixed Western, in store....And for forward delivery good inquiry was noted, and higher bids made, but not generally up to the views of sellers; hence transactions were not extensive....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted at the close at 66c. bid; Mixed Western, do., April option, 65c. bid; do., seller double at 64½c. bid; do., May option, 65c.@65¼c....Sales reported of 15,000 bushels Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April delivery, at 65c., and 5,000 bushels steamer do., do., at 64c. ₱ bushel; also, one or two resales of contracts at current rates....Rye scarce and in demand; strictly prime Canada, in bond, quoted up to 90c., bid....Barley very quiet at about former figures: sales 1,000 bushels two-rowed State on private terms....Barley Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat about as last quoted....Oats have been held more firmly, on reduced offerings, and have been in fair request, particularly prime lots, for City trade purposes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 35,000 bushels at 48c. for New-York No. 1; 46c. for New-York No. 2; 42½c. for New-York Rejected; 48½c. for prime Mixed Western, afloat; 44c.@47½c. for Mixed State and Western, and 47c.@52c. for poor to prime White State and Western, car lots; other sales were rumored, but without confirmation....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially as last quoted. Three car-loads of 40 to 60. lb. Feed reported sold on the basis of 85c. ₱ 100 lb....Clover-seed dull, but steady, with choice State quoted at 17c. ₱ lb., at which rate further sales of 130 bags were reported sold, in small lots, for home use. Other Seeds as before....The week's export clearances hence, for European ports, included 12,893 bbls. Flour, 319,664 bushels Wheat, 156,886 bushels Corn, 7,888 bushels Peas, and 18,206 bushels Oats.

HIDES—Trade has been slow, and values have been quoted as favoring buyers through the week. The receipts have been 37,035 Hides and 25 bales do.; sales, 25,445 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 4,500 Dry Montevideo, 20½ lb., at 19½c., gold, four months, usual selection; 3,825 Dry Montevideo, from Europe, 23¼ to 25 lb., at 19½c., gold, four months, usual selection; 4,500 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lb., at 14¼c., gold, cash, selected; 1,200 Dry Central American, 20 lb., at 18c., gold, 60 days, selected; 780 Dry Bogota, 21 lb., at 17c., gold, cash, selected; 160 Dry Payta, 24 lb., at [illegible]c., gold, 60 days, selected; 5,325 Dry Texas, 23 to 25 lb., at 18c.@20c., currency, four months, selected; 1,630 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lb.; 1,200 Wet-salted Havana, 40 lb.; 2,125 Wet-salted Texas, Western, &c., 40 to 60 lb., on private terms, and 200 City Slaughter, 80 lb., at 8½c., currency....Stock in first hands here this morning, 138,700 Hides and 661 bales do., against 183,400 Hides and 685 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Quiet at unaltered rates; 381 hhds. and 42 tcs. Cardenas reported sold at 29c. flat.

NAILS—Have been moderately dealt in, in a jobbing way, on the basis of $2 75@$2 90 for common Fence and Sheathing, large and small lots.

NAVAL STORES—Resin steady but quiet to-day on the basis of $1 70@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained. Sales reported of 550 bbls. at $2 15@$3 as to quality. ....Tar dull at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine in light request with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 41c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in moderate demand at about steady rates, with Western, in bags, quoted at $40 50@$41, currency; City quoted at $41 50, currency, (for broad thin.) The week's exports hence have been 9,111 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude more sought after; quoted for early delivery at 8¾c. in bulk, and 11¾c. in shipping order. Sales, 2,000 bbls., in bulk, at 8¾c....Refined in more request; quoted for early delivery at 14¾c., on sales of 6,500 bbls....Refined, in cases, 17¾c.@20c. ....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14⅜c.@14½c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at close, 14⅜c.; sales, 13,000 bbls. at 14¼c.@14⅜c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in more request, for early delivery, chiefly for export, at higher prices. ....Sales have been reported of 800 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23 20@$23 40, closing at $23 35 for inspected....And for forward delivery business has been fairly active, with Western Mess, April option, quoted at the close at $23 25@$23 30; May, $23 35@$23 40; June, $23 50@$23 55 ₱ bbl....Sales reported of 2,250 bbls., May option, at $23 25@$23 40 ₱ bbl. ....Prime Mess quoted at $21 50@$22 25, the latter for fancy brands. Sales reported of 50 bbls. on private terms....Extra Prime quoted at $19....Dressed Hogs in light demand....City quoted at 10¾c.@11c.; Pigs, 11⅛c.@11¼c....Western Hogs nominal....Cut-meats steady but quiet....Sales of 30,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 13¼c.@13½c.; 30 bxs. Clear Bellies at 14c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of previous quotations....Bacon scarce and wanted at full rates; sales here 100 bxs. Western Long Clear on private terms; City quoted at 13½c. for the West Indies....Under less favorable Western advices Western Steam Lard declined considerably on the earlier dealings, but rallied subsequently, and closed with a fair show of steadiness on, however, limited transactions for early delivery....Of Western steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 150 tcs. prime, to refiners, at $14 20@$14 25, and 450 tcs. do., to shippers, at $14 15, closing at $14 15@$14 20....Choice Western Kettle quoted at $14 50, on sales of 50 tcs....And for forward delivery business has been also on a restricted scale....Western Steam, March option, closed at $14 15@$14 17½; April, $14 15@$14 17½; May, $14 30; June, $14 42½ asked; July, $14 52½@$14 57½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 500 tcs., April option, at $14 10@$14 20; 6,250 tcs., May, at $14 20@$14 37½; 2,000 tcs., June, at $14 37½, and 1,000 tcs., July, at $14 50....City Steam and Kettle Lard inactive and lower; quoted at $14 12½; sales, 80 tcs....No. 1 City quoted at $13 25, on sales of 50 tcs....Refined Lard has been in less request for shipment; quoted for the Continent at $14 50, and for South America at $14 75, and for the West Indies at $13 75....Beef in demand at about previous figures; sales, 250 bbls. within the previous range....And of Beef Hams, 20 bbls. choice Southern sold at $24....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, about as last quoted....Tallow quiet but steady. Sales have been reported of 107,000 lb. prime at 9c. ₱ lb....Stearine scarce and firm, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at the close at 15½c. bid, and up to 16c. asked. No transactions reported. ....Of Grease, 25 tcs. sold at 9¼c. ₱ lb....The week's exports for European ports have 1,626 pks. Pork, 759 tcs. Beef, 5,580 bxs. Bacon, 7,006 pks. Lard, 16,685 pks. Cheese, and 141 pks. Butter; also 962 pks. Tallow.

SKINS—Deer inactive at former nominal quotations; receipts, 177 bales; no sales....Goat steady, with light in request: receipts, 911 bales; sales, 100 bales Curacoa, 100 bales Mexican and Texas, 75 bales Payta, and 10 bales Buenos Ayres, within the previous range.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate demand, on the basis of 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to good refining. Sales, 871 hhds. refining Cuba, within this range....Refined unchanged; inquiry fair.

TEAS—Dull; quoted as before; 600 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Quoted firmer, but quiet; sales, 50 bbls. at $1 13, closing with $1 13¼ bid and $1 14 asked.... Of Alcohol, further sales of small lots were made at $2 14, free.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights were very tame to-day, but quoted firm. Room for early use scarce and wanted for Grain, Flour, and Provisions. The chartering movement has been moderate; rates have been generally quoted as favoring of shipowners. Tonnage in comparatively light supply....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 500 bales Cotton, (compressed,) at ¼d. ₱ lb.; and equal to 130 tons Provisions, in lots, at unchanged quotations. And by sail, from Mobile, 1,100 bales Cotton, on private terms, quoted 1-32d. ₱ lb. off previous figures....For London, by steam, 200 pks. Domestics, reported at 30s....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 9d. ₱ standard bushel; 1,550 pks. Provisions and Tallow, part at 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton; 50 bales Hair, and 5,000 Staves on private terms....For Belfast, a British brig, 567 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 528 tons, with about 3,500 quarters of Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 9d.; another, 663 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 6d.; another, 623 tons, with about 3,800 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d.; an Austrian bark, with about 3,500 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 9d.; and a British bark, 487 tons, with about 3,400 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 250 tcs. Lard, (of through freight,) at equal to 40s. ₱ ton. Also, an American schooner, 546 tons, with Provisions from Boston at 30s....For Bremen, by steam, (reported as of recent shipment,) 550 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 3,500 bushels Corn and 2,000 bushels Rye on private terms; 1,350 pks. Lard and Tallow at 37s. 6d.; 1,200 pks. Seed at 35s.; 165 pks. Agricultural Machinery at 30s.; 250 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 42s. 6d. for hhds., $1 ₱ bale, and 15s. ₱ case; 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 lb., and 600 pks. Merchandise at current rates; also, a German bark, 928 tons, hence with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.... For Cronstadt, the latest Resin charter (made several days since) was of a German bark, 329 tons, reported at 3s. 10½d. ₱ 280 lb....For a Mediterranean port, direct, an American brig, 429 tons, was chartered about a week since and placed on the berth for general cargo....For Alicante or Valencia, and back north of Hatteras, an American bark, 566 tons, with general cargo, reported on private terms—taking out Tobacco on the basis of 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d....For Mayaguez, an American schooner, with Boards, from Calais, Me., at $6....For Aspinwall, two American schooners, with Coal, from Philadelphia, reported at $3 50@$3 75 ₱ ton....For St. Croix and back to New-York, an American schooner, 185 tons, reported at $1,600....For Cienfuegos and back, north of Hatteras, a brig, 299 tons, and a schooner, 386 tons, reported at $5@$5 45, for Sugar....For Matanzas, an American brig, 290 tons, with empty Hogsheads, from Philadelphia, reported at 90c....For Demerara and back, an American schooner, 281 tons, with general cargo, reported at $2,300 currency....For Boston, a schooner, with Coal, from Alexandria, reported at $1 65 ₱ ton; a schooner, with Lumber from Pensacola, at $8; and another with do., from Jacksonville, at $7 50....For New-York, two schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $6; and a schooner, with do., from Savannah, at $5 25.... Coal trade more active on the reduced basis of $1@$1 10 from this port, for Boston, ₱ ton....Coastwise ice trade, from Eastern to Southern ports, also rather brisker, within the range of $1 20@$1 75, as to ports.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Flour steady; unchanged. Wheat dull; declined; closed firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 01½, spot; $1 02, April; $1 06½, May; No. 3 do., 90c.; rejected, 80c. Corn in fair demand; lower; No. 2 Mixed, 45⅞c.@46c., spot; 46c., April; 48⅝c.@48¾c., May; rejected, 40c. Oats steady; unchanged. Barley steady and firm at 57½c., May. Rye steady and firm at 65c. Pork steady and firm at $22 50, spot; $22 45, April; $22 70, May; $22 95, June. Lard unsettled and lower at $13 70, spot; $13 90@$13 92½, May; $14 10@$14 12½, June. Bulk Meats easier, but not quotably lower. Whisky scarce and firm at $1 07. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley, 705 bushels Rye. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, March 25.—Receipts—Flour, 5,200 bbls., Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 4,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 88,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Flour firm and in good demand; sales, 800 bbls. at $6 25@$7 for Spring; $6 75@$7 50 for Bakers'; $7@$7 75 for Amber; $7 25@$8 25 for White; $9@$10 for new process. Wheat inactive; quotations entirely nominal. Corn dull and firm; sales of 3 cars new, on track, at 58c.; 2 cars old at 65c., in store. Oats retailing only. Rye inactive. Barley inactive. Pork firm at $23 25 for heavy Mess. Lard firm at 14c. Seeds firm at $2 35@$2 75 for Timothy; $9@$10 for medium Clover; $10@$10 50 for large Clover, outside selling prices. Highwines dull; nominally $1 10 for City made.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firm, in fair demand at $1 20@$1 30. Corn irregular at 50c.@51c., spot; 49c., April. Oats steady, moderate demand at 37c.@43c. Barley firm, in fair demand; No. 2 Spring $1 12@$1 15. Rye inactive at 71c.@73c. Pork quiet, unchanged. Lard quiet, firm; Steam 13⅝c.@13⅜c., cash; 14c., buyer April; 14¼c., buyer May; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats quiet, steady; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c.@12¼c. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 90@$13; Clear do., 13⅝c.@13⅞c. Whisky firmer; held higher; small sales at $1 06. Butter easier; not quotably lower. Live Hogs steady and firm; common to good light, $7 75@$8 40; fair to medium heavy, $8 50@$8 80; receipts, 468 head; shipments, 1,760 head. Freights unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Flour—A firmer feeling, increased demand, prices unchanged. Wheat easier; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 51, cash; $1 49 bid at close; No. 3 do., $1 33½, bid. Corn active; No. 2 Mixed, 44⅛c.@44½c., cash; 44c.@44⅛c., April. Oats inactive, firm; No. 2, 35c., cash. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, 90c.@$1. Rye inactive; 64c. bid. Highwines held at $1 07; no sales. Provisions quiet, unchanged; only a jobbing and order trade. Live Hogs scarce, wanted; Yorkers, $7 90@$8 25; Packing, $8@$8 50. Cattle firmer, held higher, a good demand, especially for Butchers' grades; pony Steers, $3 75@$4 25; fair to choice native Cows, $3 50@$4 25. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 825 head of Hogs, 231 head of Cattle.

TOLEDO, March 25.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 38½ bid; No. 2 White Michigan held at $1 35; extra do., $1 37½; Amber Michigan, $1 25½, April; $1 26¼, May; $1 29; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 05½; No. 3 Red, $1 09; Rejected Dayton and Michigan Red, 86c. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, spot and April, 51½c.; May, 51¾c.; Low Mixed, 51c.; do. Kansas, 51½c.; no grade, 50½c.; damaged, 48c. Oats inactive; White, 40c.; Michigan, 35½c. Clover-seed, $9 75. Receipts—100 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—150 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—Flour quiet, steady. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 11¼; hard do., $1 19; No. 2 do., $1 03¾; April, $1 04; May, $1 08⅛; No. 3 do., 91c. Corn nominally steady, quiet; No. 2, 47c.@47½c., latter for strictly fresh. Oats steady, fair demand; No. 2, fresh, 32½c.; May, 34½c.@35c. Barley quiet, easier; No. 2 Spring, fresh, March, 92c.; No. 3 do., fresh, 53c. Rye less firm; No. 1, 71½c. Provisions quiet, nominally unchanged. Hogs steadier; Dressed, $9 20@$9 40. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—Flour quiet; Extra, $4; Extra Family, $5; A No. 1, $6 65; Fancy, $6 75@$7 25. Grain firm; Wheat, $1 15@$1 30. Corn, 45c.@46c. Oats, 37c.@41c. Rye, 75c. Provisions steady, firm. Pork, $23 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, $12 15 and $12 37½. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, $13 10@$13 37½. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky nominally $1 06. Bagging quiet, but firm, at 12c.@13c.

OSWEGO, March 25.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,800 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 50; extra do., $1 60; round lots No. 1 White Michigan offered at $1 47½. Corn quiet, at 64c.@65c. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 Canada held at 96c.; No. 2 Bay, $1 05; choice Canada, $1 17. Corn-meal—$26 for bolted; $25 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $22 ₱ ton.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Cattle steady, firm; receipts, 1,000 head; sales at $3 10@$5 37½, mostly at $4 25@$5; shipments, 500 head. Hogs active; receipts, 5,000 head; light, $8 10@$8 15; packing, $8 10@$8 30; shipping, $8 25@$8 50; Philadelphias, $8 75@$9; shipments, 8,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; market nominal, the weather checking trade.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25.—Corn-meal firmer at $2 40. Corn, in bulk, firmer at 55c.@56c. Whisky steady; Western Rectified, $1 10@$1 11. The market for other articles is unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, bank, $5 56. Gold, 114½.

ALBANY, March 25.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet at 85c. Oats quiet. Corn dull; sales of 2 cars Yellow State at 63c., and 1 car No. 2 high Mixed at 63½c. Barley quiet; sales of 1 car No. 1 State two-rowed at 83c.; 3 cars No. 2 Jefferson two-rowed at 80c.; 3 cars No. 2 Bay at $1 05. Malt steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 25.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 37½c. Resin firm at $1 60 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 60.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13⅛c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 5,027 bales; gross receipts, 5,394 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,004 bales; to France, 1,971 bales; sales, 6,500 bales; stock, 262,107 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 25.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 583 bales; gross receipts, 745 bales; exports, coastwise, 342 bales; sales, 1,350 bales; stock, 26,924 bales.

MOBILE, March 25.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 567 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 48,877 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 25.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; Low Middling, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.@11¼c.; net receipts, 360 bales; exports, to the Continent, 840 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 27,095 bales.

GALVESTON, March 25.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 946 bales; gross, 948 bales; exports, coastwise, 235 bales; sales, 586 bales; stock, 44,403 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, March 24.—Wool—Fair demand for domestic Wool, but the number of good, responsible buyers is limited, and as this is the only class holders are willing to sell to in the present uncertain state of credits, prices have been gradually declining, and on all kinds of Fleece Wool prices are from 2c. to 3c. lower than a few weeks ago, and it would be impossible to force sales except at still further concessions; good and choice X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces cannot be quoted over 43c.@45c.; XXX and Picklock at 48c.@50c., and Medium and No. 1 Fleeces at 44c.@48c. Michigan Fleeces have been sold at 40c.@41c., and these are outside prices for good lines of X Wool. Some lots of New Southern Spring and California have been received, and one lot of 9,000 lb. New Southern Spring, burry, but of good staple, sold at 25c. currency. Good and choice California Spring cannot be quoted over 28c.@32c., and the latter price is believed to be an outside figure. For the best lots of Northern, prices are fully 4c.@5c. lower than at this time last year. Pulled Wools have sold to a fair extent, the transactions of the week comprising 189,000 lb., mostly at 38c.@40c. for fair and choice Super and X; the supply of Pulled Wool is large and the low grades are quite dull and depressed.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25.—Sales of printing cloths for the week, 23,900 pieces; the quotations for the week were nominally 3⅞c.@4c. for Standard and extra 64x64, but no sales are reported above the lower figure.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 25—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3 ₱ cent., which is ½ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols, 94¼ for money and 94 5-16 for the account; United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105¾; 10-40s, 105½; Erie Railway Shares, 18⅝.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 3-16 for money and 94 5-16 for the account; Erie Railway Shares, 18¾.

PARIS, March 25.—Exchange on London, 25f. 24½c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; receipts, 2,100 bales, all American; futures, 1-32d. dearer; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 19-32d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 21-32d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 11-16d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6¾d.; do. do., July and August delivery, at 6 13-16d. Provisions—Lard, 63s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for American; Pork, 84s. ₱ bbl. for prime Mess.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,800 bales were American. Clover-seed, 63s.@69s.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 23s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Common Resin, 4s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s.@25s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, March 25—Evening.—Linseed-cake, £10 15s. ₱ ton. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 25.—Petroleum, 31f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, March 25.—Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; higher grades have advanced; No. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 6@6¾ reals, gold, ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 7¼@8¼ reals; Molasses Sugars, Nos. 8 to 10, 7@7⅛ reals; Concentrated Sugars, fair to good quality, 3¼@3¾ reals; Muscovado Sugars, common to fair, 5@5⅛ reals; do., fair to good refining, 5¼@5⅝ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in boxes, 7@7⅝ reals; do. do., in hhds., 7¼@7¾ reals. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 256,000 bxs. and 49,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 47,000 bxs. and 14,500 hhds., exports of the week, 16,000 bxs. and 10,000 hhds., including 10,000 bxs. and 9,600 hhds. to the United States. Molasses flat; 50° polarization, 3½ reals ₱ keg; at Matanzas, 4@4¼ reals. Bacon, $43@$48 ₱ cwt. Butter, $65@$75 ₱ quintal for American. Flour, $31@$32 ₱ bbl. for American. Jerked Beef, $5@$5 25 ₱ arroba; No. of arrobas unsold in first hands at all parts of the island, 216,000. Hams, $47@$50 ₱ quintal for American Sugar-cured. Lard, in kegs, $44@$45 ₱ quintal; do. in tins, $47@$49. Potatoes, $5@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Tallow, $27@$29 ₱ bbl. for American. Onions, $9@$11 ₱ bbl. for American. Shooks quiet—Box $8¾ reals; Sugar Hogsheads dull at 14@16 reals; Molasses Hogsheads, 18@20 reals. White Navy Bean 22@24 reals ₱ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $55@$57 ₱ quintal. Corn, 10⅛@11 reals. Hoops dull and prices declining; Long Shaved, $48@$50 ₱ M. Freights firm; a rise is expected; loading at Havana for ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, ₱ bag of Sugar, 62½c.@75c.; loading at Havana for the United States, ₱ hhd., $3@$3 25; ₱ hhd. Molasses, $2 50; loading at ports on the north coast of Cuba (outside ports) for the United States, ₱ hhd. Sugar, $4@$4 50; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $2 50@$3. Spanish Gold, 228@229; Exchange on London, 14@15 premium.

TURKISH SUPERSTITION.

The inhabitants of the Islet of Ayos Strati, lying to the south of Lemnos, are, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a grievous state of disappointment owing to the failure of a plan they adopted some little time ago with the view of preventing the annual visit of the locusts, which for some years have been a great plague to the island. Believing that sorcery was at the root of the evil, they confined half a dozen women at the bottom of a well. The Turkish authorities, not approving of this proceeding, interfered on behalf of the women, who were released from the well after a month's imprisonment; but, although one of them died from the effects of this treatment, strange to say the locusts were not appeased. They reappeared last Summer as usual, and devoured the crops with their accustomed voracity. Two of the leading inhabitants of Ayos Strati have therefore been deputed by the community to proceed to Constantinople and solicit that the islanders may be temporarily exempted from direct taxes, and also that steps may be taken by the authorities to exterminate the locusts. As it is now thirteen years since the islanders have been able to harvest any grain, owing to the locusts, their request appears to have a fair claim to consideration, and the more so as the Turkish Government are to blame for having released the women from the well before the experiment could be said to have had a fair trial.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 6, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. B. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST—ON SATURDAY, March 25, in getting in the carriage at Effray's Confectionery, 9th st., a pocket book containing $175 in bills and about $2 in currency; if found please return to No. 208 East 15th st., where the above reward will be paid.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FERREOL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OPERA—COMEDY—BURLESQUE—Miss A. Estelle, Mr. Walter Lennox.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CHICKERING HALL.—PIANO RECITAL by Dr. Hans Von Bülow.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—FALSE SHAME—Mr. H. J. Montague.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Some details more interesting than pleasing are furnished by our Washington dispatches with reference to the manner in which the nomination of Mr. DANA to the English Mission was treated by the Senate Committee. It seems that the decision against Mr. DANA was reached in the committee without the slightest notice to either that gentleman or his friends that any defense would be allowed against the outrageous charges to which the committee had listened, and on which they based their action. After this decision was arrived at, the Chairman of the committee requested the President to withdraw Mr. DANA'S name, which the President, greatly to his credit, did not do. The probabilities are now reported to be about even for and against confirmation. If Mr. DANA is rejected, however, it will be only by Democratic votes, as the majority of the Republican Senators favor confirmation. Such a course by the Democrats would be quite consistent with the action of the Democratic members of the committee. These gentlemen, Messrs. EATON, BOGY, and MCCREERY, voted, it is credibly reported, with Mr. CAMERON and probably Mr. MORTON, to recommend the withdrawal of Mr. DANA'S name. That is the Democratic way. Rather than allow the Republicans to gain credit for an excellent appointment, the Democrats conspire with those Republicans whom they are accustomed to denounce most bitterly to defeat the nomination. This may be good partisanship, but it is contemptible.

The Democrats in Connecticut are not in a particularly happy frame of mind. The party leaders, in the local phrase, "run" to money more than to brains, and the two most prominent of them, Messrs. BARNUM and ENGLISH, now suspect that they have been betrayed by their managers, and bled to feed the ambition of others. That Mr. BARNUM has suffered bitter disappointment in the election of Mr. EATON, and afterward in the appointment of Mr. ENGLISH, to the Senate, is no secret in the State, and now it appears that the hopes of Mr. ENGLISH are in turn doomed to disappointment to the advantage of Gov. INGERSOLL. This method of taking his revenge may not, however, be entirely satisfactory to Mr. BARNUM, and this gentleman, rather tired of being continually sold out, sulks in his tents.

It is now reported that we are to have another pocket State added to the Federal Union. A majority of the House Committee on Territories is said to be favorable to the admission of New-Mexico, and a majority of the House of Representatives are believed to take the same view. There is everything against such a scheme, and nothing, that we know, in its favor. The Territory is sparsely populated; the inhabitants are utterly unused to the most ordinary responsibilities of citizenship under a free government, and the men whom they would send to take part in ruling the country could only be a drawback instead of an aid. It is surely putting the intrinsic value of the Federal Government at a very low figure to give away share after share in it for nothing, as would be done in this case, and as has already been done in similar cases. The old maxim of no taxation without representation embodied the converse idea that there should be no representation without some reasonable ability to partake of the burdens and contribute to the strength of the government. This New-Mexico cannot furnish.

The letter we publish this morning from Philadelphia, gives sign that the actual character of the Centennial is rapidly being disclosed. Those of our readers who expect to make an early visit to the Exhibition will do well to follow these letters with some care. They will find in them clear indications of what are the most interesting and important features of the display, and will be able to guide the distribution of their own time accordingly. Probably few persons comparatively will remain long enough in Philadelphia to be able to study the whole Exhibition with any degree of thoroughness, but thousands will be attracted there who will be glad to master some one special department, or perhaps several closely related ones. To these classes our correspondence as it proceeds will prove of value.

Mr. DISRAELI'S good luck is as proverbial as Queen VICTORIA'S enjoyment of fine weather. But rain sometimes mars the plans of royalty, and the good fortune of the Premier has not invariably averted disaster. He may not be actually inviting it at this moment, but the course he is pursuing points to it as sooner or later inevitable. A few more such blunders as that with which he provoked a miniature panic on the Stock Exchange, on Friday, will convince the financial world that rhetorical brilliancy is a poor substitute for common sense when complicated business interests are at stake. It is his foreign policy, however, which most plainly indicates the approach of trouble. The Tories have always credited themselves with pluck in the conduct of foreign affairs, and they have more than once traded upon it as a substitute for statesmanship in dealing with home questions. Whether there is deliberate design in what Mr. DISRAELI is doing, or whether he is surrendering himself to his fondness for startling effects without reference to consequences, is a question not easily answered. This only is known for a certainty, that the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, the assumption of what may readily become a sort of financial protectorate of Egypt, with all that the relationship implies, and, above all, the avowed significance of the title "Empress of India" conferred upon the Queen, are so many signs of approaching conflict in shapes and under circumstances that will probably try Britain's fighting capacity to the utmost. Mr. DISRAELI may suppose that the jaunty and defiant air with which for the time he disposes of momentous contingencies may serve instead of armies. But Russia and Europe generally will put their own construction on his policy, and may some day precipitate a reckoning for which England is unprepared.

The weekly statements of the associated banks of this City begin to show some considerable changes as compared with a year and two years ago. The loans last week were $261,000,000, against $279,000,000 in 1875 and $291,000,000 in 1874, being a decrease of $30,000,000 in two years. The deposits were $214,000,000, against $215,000,000 in 1875 and $240,000,000 in 1874, being a decrease of $26,000,000 in the two years. The circulation was $16,000,000, against $21,500,000 in 1875 and $27,000,000 in 1874, being a decrease of $11,000,000 in the two years. The legal tender reserve was $44,000,000, against $52,000,000 in 1875 and $60,000,000 in 1874, being a decrease of $16,000,000 in the two years. The last is a decline of more than twenty-six per cent., and may be taken as an indication that money will be dearer to borrow next Autumn than it has been for two seasons past. The specie average is more than double what it was a year ago, the exports so far being but little, if at all, in excess of the arrivals from California and Nevada, and the Treasury paying out for bonds and interest nearly as much as it takes in from Customs.

WHY PAY SIX PER CENT?

If there is any sufficient reason why the United States should continue to pay six per cent. interest on about seven hundred millions of dollars of five-twenty bonds which are still outstanding we should be glad to know it. The Treasury can call in and pay off these bonds at any time it sees fit, and it can now easily borrow at five per cent. all the money it wants. The current market price of the five per cent. bonds of the funded loan is nearly four per cent. above par in gold at New-York, and substantially the same in Europe. Unfortunately, the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority to issue any more five per cents for funding purposes, and he does not seem to be able to sell at par bonds carrying a lower rate than five per cent. It is now upward of four months since the last bonds were called for payment, and we are losing the most favorable opportunity for reducing the interest on the debt that we have had since the debt was created.

The hitch in funding is entirely due to the inaction of the House of Representatives. It is owing to the inefficiency of that body that we are paying one per cent. interest on $700,000,000, or $7,000,000 a year more than we need to pay. The whole matter is before the House, to be disposed of as they see fit. If they do not like the method of selling bonds through a syndicate, let them provide for opening a popular subscription. If they think it a sacrifice of our credit to sell bonds paying five per cent., let them borrow at as much less than five per cent. as they can. The sole thing that should be insisted on by the people is, that this waste of their money, in paying at least one-fifth more interest than is necessary on nearly one-half the funded debt, should cease as soon as possible.

It is a delusion which may cost us much to suppose that our ability to borrow at a low rate of interest will constantly increase. In our opinion the present time is more favorable to the negotiation of a loan at a low rate of interest than the midst of a Presidential campaign will be, and it is altogether improbable that anything in the shape of funding can now be done before the candidates are nominated. Last Summer the price of five per cent. bonds fell below par, and if WILLIAM ALLEN and his band of inflationists had carried Ohio, it is more than probable that it would have gone lower still. If the inflationists rule the Democratic National Convention, as they are likely to, capitalists all over the world will wait to see what is going to be done before paying high prices for United States bonds. Indeed, as matters stand, we can hardly avoid the conclusion that little or nothing further will be done toward lowering the interest charge until the result of the November election is known.

One very effective way of putting an end to funding is to make the interest so low and the price so high that no one will buy the bonds. We have yet to see any convincing evidence that the Treasury can borrow at four per cent. French credit stands on fully as high a level as that of the United States in the money markets of the world. The French three per cents will, in all probability, never be redeemed at par. They have, therefore, as long a period to run as the public credit of France, yet at current prices they pay the holder more than four and a half per cent. on his investment. The French five per cents for a year past have run side by side with those of the United States, notwithstanding the disadvantage of the former in their liability to be sooner called in to be replaced with a security carrying a lower interest. The price of the currency six per cents of the United States, owing to their very limited quantity and the fact that they are sought for as not being exposed to the malign influences of the gold premium's vibrations, we cannot regard as a fair test of the borrowing power of the Treasury. We think it more than likely that Europeans, in preference to a United States four per cent. bond at par, would buy the French three per cent. rentes at any price below seventy-five, the present quotation, accrued interest deducted, being about sixty-six.

Such a state of the money market as we now witness at home and abroad carries all good securities to the highest prices. Upon the return of better times the high prices of such securities invariably give way, supposing the same degree of credit to exist. The average yearly prices of English Consols afford ample illustration of this truth. They are commonly from five to six per cent. lower in the years immediately following a commercial crisis than their average when business is active. It is not at all improbable that the United States can borrow on better terms now than it will be able to five years hence. Whether this be so or not, it cannot be doubtful that paying six per cent. and waiting for better times than these to borrow money for funding is an extremely short-sighted and expensive management of the finances. It may be money in the pockets of the next generation, but it certainly is the reverse as to the present race of tax-payers. Seven millions a year in gold is as well worth an effort to save as the few trivial thousands paid to the West Point Professors over and above their living expenses.

INDIAN AGENTS.

We have already referred to the effort made by a clique of Western Senators to dictate the nomination of Indian Agents. The "peace policy" system, under which these officers are appointed on the recommendation of religious organizations, is something which the members of this clique never more than tolerated, and to which they have now declared open hostility. The argument of the border States men is simple and direct. An agent is a Federal officer; Federal offices are in the gift of the Senators in whose district they may be; therefore, these ought to have the distribution of the agencies, as Eastern Senators have of collectorships and other posts. Some vague generalities about having as good men and Christians in the West as may be had in the East are thrown in to keep up appearances; but the solid argument is summed up in the word "patronage."

It must be obvious to any one who has given the subject the slightest attention, that the success of this raid on the present system of appointment must make swift end of all good there is in the peace policy. If the agents are to be appointed on political grounds, we return to the state of things which existed before it was adopted. One of the best acts of President GRANT'S administration has been his sincere, and certainly his successful, effort to benefit the Indians by putting over them men who might with reasonable certainty be depended upon to act honestly. His long experience on the frontiers had shown him that there was very little trouble with them where they were justly dealt with, and his famous peace policy simply meant the policy of honesty. It did not contemplate a refusal to employ the military against incorrigibly unruly bands. We have his own explicit declarations to this effect, made to the Cherokee chiefs two years ago. In applying to the religious organizations for the men he wanted, he went to the only source from which it was likely they could be obtained.

It may be asked why, if only honesty was required, we should seek it exclusively among the ranks of the clergy? The reason will appear when it is considered that the salary of an Indian Agent is less than thirty dollars a week. Is it a supposable case that honest and competent men can be called from the ordinary pursuits of life, from business engagements which give them a comfortable livelihood, to assume the trying and thankless duties of an Indian Agent for a stipend which a working bricklayer can earn, and which must be earned at the cost of abandoning all the surroundings of civilized life? It certainly is not; but most religious organizations number among their clergy well educated, devoted, and honorable men, to whom the whole duty of life is something more than making as much money as possible, and to whom the missionary field an agency presents would have as much attraction as a lucrative contract to the average business man. We believe with Bishop WHIPPLE, that the appointments under the President's peace policy have been made, with very rare exceptions, from among men of this class. Where else but from the ranks of the clergy could the Government obtain as good servants for thirty dollars a week?

Since our Indian Agents are so wretchedly underpaid, we may well inquire what there is in these offices which makes Western Senators so anxious to have them at their disposal. Have they a large constituency of poor and honest, but competent and well-educated voters, who are clamoring for the privilege of earning thirty dollars a week by living in remote frontier stations, and performing responsible and not always agreeable duties? It may be that they have; the West is a wonderful section of the country. Yet when it is considered that an agent is a receiving and disbursing officer; that he handles large sums of money; receives and distributes immense quantities of supplies; holds intimate business relations with wealthy and unscrupulous contractors; that he has large discretionary powers over the funds in his charge, and that the opportunities for fraud are such that no system of mechanical checks ever devised could wholly control; and remembering, too, how grossly the trust has been abused in times past, it is not easy to escape the conclusion that the individuals who presumably are imploring their Senators to give them agencies have their attention fixed on something besides the regular salary of the office. As the case stands now, the salary is so inadequate that many of the agents have a supplementary allowance made them by the denomination to which they belong, because it is supposed that they will not add by stealing to what a generous country allows them. But does any one of common sense suppose that the men who, by any ordinary process of political selection, would get these agencies, would be content to live on salaries which are barely sufficient to support a family in the ordinary necessaries of life? We have fixed the pay of agents at a rate which argues the supposition that they will increase it by stealing. They did so increase it before the new system of appointment was begun, and the long and sickening story of Indian starvation, Indian massacre, and Indian wars was the legitimate outcome. For very obvious reasons it is sought to return to the old régime; and it appears as if the only way of escape from it is by transferring the Indians to the care of the War Department.

LAND IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

A very interesting compilation has been made recently by the London *Spectator* from the statistics of the *Dooms-day Book* as to the number of freeholders in England and the size of their estates. It appears that in England and Wales something like one million of persons own land, and that forty-three thousand hold more than a hundred acres, while 280 gentlemen own 5,425,764 acres, or a little less than one-sixth of the whole inclosed soil of England and Wales. These gentlemen are mainly of the highest nobility, owning each from about 5,000 acres up to over 47,000 acres, the average being about 19,378 acres.

If a comparison in this matter be made with the United States, we are obliged merely to take the farming properties of the United States, as the small freeholds near the cities are not enumerated in our census. This, however, is a proper comparison, as the estates of the English nobility are nearly all agricultural properties. In 1870 there were 2,655,985 farms in the United States, in all probability each owned by a separate person, so that our number of freeholders is more than two and a half times that of England and Wales. The whole number of acres of land, both improved and unimproved, was 407,735,041; the average size of the farms being 153 acres. In any one division of acres, however, the largest number was between twenty and fifty—being 847,614 farms. Of farms over a hundred acres, there were 584,847, or more than thirteen times as many as in England. Of farms beyond a thousand acres, there were, in this country, only 3,720, the largest being in California.

If we look over the list of the large English estates, we find that the rental will average some eight dollars per acre, so that the two hundred and eighty gentlemen mentioned above enjoy an income from real estate of some forty million dollars, or an average of about $147,858 each. Among these gentlemen we find the Duke of NORFOLK, with 15,270 acres, and an income of over one million dollars; Sir JAMES W. RAMSDEN, with a property of 8,589 acres, and an income of about $835,000; the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, with an estate of 181,616 acres, with a rental of about $809,000; the Earl of DERBY, with 47,269 acres, and a rental of some $780,000; Sir L. PALK, with 10,109 acres, and an income of about $546,000. These are the larger land-holders with the greatest rentals, but there are a great number of others, with incomes from $30,000 up to $200,000, the average being, as we said before, nearly $150,000 each. When it is considered that this forty millions of dollars comes from real estate in the country alone, and does not include the rental from such immense properties as that of the Duke of WESTMINSTER in London, or others similarly situated, and no income from personal property or commercial undertakings, we can judge how vast a proportion of the solid wealth is accumulated in England in a few hands. This wealth is of the most permanent and safe description, and could hardly be affected by anything but a general revolution. These 280 gentlemen could, if political influence and property were identical, return four times the number of members of Parliament which are returned by London itself, and exercise more direct influence on legislation than the whole population of Scotland.

The contrast with this country is certainly remarkable, where our "territorial democracy" numbers over two and a half millions and the average size of the estates is 153 acres. This subdivision of land in the United States, not carried to the extreme of the French division, is undoubtedly one of the secrets of our past success, and the element which in the future will contribute most to the intelligence and prosperity of the people. We suffer, it is true, certain defects from the lack of a wealthy class of men necessarily interested in public affairs, but we shall ultimately derive compensation for these defects by the greater prosperity of the greater number.

THE YOUNGEST EUROPEAN STATE.

The news from the Danube and Eastern Europe shows increasing excitement and disturbance among the Servians. It is reported that a sum of money has been voted by the Skupochtijna, or Legislature, equal to the whole annual revenue of the little Kingdom, for war purposes, and that the National Militia has been called out. Though "Free Servia" only contains a little over one million of inhabitants, and her regular Army is about four thousand in number, yet her Militia amounts to some two hundred thousand young men, hardy and used to arms, and bitterly opposed to the Turks. It is obvious that if these forces are thrown into the scale, the Turks will have a task of no small difficulty in subduing the insurgents.

Our readers would have a deeper sympathy in this struggle which is agitating Eastern Europe, if the history of this region were more familiar to Americans. To the historical scholar it will always seem that the greatest danger which ever threatened Europe and her civilizations was from the invasion of the Turks and kindred tribes. The barriers which saved Germany and France and Italy from this barbaric inundation were the Sclavonic and Hungarian races on the Lower and Middle Danube. The old Sclavonic Empire between Hungary, the Black Sea, and the Adriatic met the first waves of the mighty tide which ultimately reached even to the plains of Southern France. The waves were broken on these Sclavonic peoples. The old Servians, Bosnians, Roumelians, Bulgarians, and Croats fought the battle of civilization. They perished that the Germanic and Celtic races of Eastern Europe might live. What they are now, under a Turkish rule of five centuries, shows what Germany and France would have been had the crescent waved over Vienna, Munich, Chalons, and Marseilles. For centuries long, some of these gallant tribes fought in the desperate struggle for the cross and for European civilization. The Magyars delivered themselves, though still bearing the wounds of the contest. The "Black Mountaineers" near the Adriatic were saved by their mountain fastnesses. "Free Servia," which was prostrated under the Turkish power in the great and unforgotten battle of Vóssavo in 1389, has struggled ever since, and in 1815 succeeded in freeing herself, and in forming what is called "the youngest member of the European family of States." She still, however, pays a small annual tribute to the Porte, (a contribution which she has just refused longer to pay,) and a Turkish fortress commands Belgrade. Still, Servia is free, and has entered on the progress in which European States are moving. Her peasants are no longer submitted to Turkish exactions. She has a free and parliamentary government, and the exercise of the Christian religion is open, of course, to all.

The country is filled with the Sclavonians who have fled from Turkish oppression, and Servia naturally feels herself as the leader and representative of the Christian and Sclavonic insurgents against the Ottomans. Her own success and progress are a perpetual reminder to the crushed *rayahs* of Bosnia and Herzegovina of what a career and what prosperity they are cut off from. Her people have naturally been boiling with excitement and eagerness to join their brethren againt the Mussulmans. Probably nothing but the dread of European interference has kept them thus far from joining in the war. When the final settlement of the "Eastern Question" comes, Servia will play a prominent part. She commands, what COBDEN used to call the "future great free port of Eastern Europe," Belgrade. All the railroads connecting the North Sea and the Levant, the links between Prussia, Germany, Hungary, and the East, centre there; the commerce of the Danube and the Save debouches there. The country is fertile, the people industrious and brave, accustomed to a certain kind of self-government, and distinguished as the successful enemy to Turkish oppression. Servia will naturally lead the future South Sclavonic State which is to be formed on the Southern Danube and near the Black Sea and the Adriatic. The old Middle Ages Empire of Servia may be renewed in a modern European Kingdom.

A GREAT MYSTERY.

The Schleswig-Holstein question was for many years regarded as the most intricate and incomprehensible subject ever discussed by hair-splitting diplomatists. It is believed that no thoroughly honest and intelligent man ever claimed to understand it. The majority of German thinkers held that it belonged to the category of the unconditioned, and could not be cognized or conceived by the human mind. At the leading German universities it was taught that time, space, and the Schleswig-Holstein question were but modes of thought, and had no actual existence. There can be but little doubt that the effort to grasp the real meaning of the expression, "The Schleswig-Holstein question," overthrew the mind of the late King FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia, and the alarming growth of cerebro-spinal meningitis during the last generation may possibly be due to the same cause.

In "this Centennial year," or, to use an equally elegant phrase, "in this yere Centennial," the American people are confronted by a question more utterly incapable of comprehension than even the Schleswig-Holstein question. The meaning of the dispute between the line and the staff of the Navy is more elusive than any metaphysical will-o'-the-wisp, and the only result of the alleged explanations of the matter which line and staff officers daily publish in every journal in the country is to deepen and consolidate the impervious darkness in which it is wrapped. It is true that each party professes to describe, with perfect clearness, the motives and methods of its opponents; but to accept any of these explanations would be to assume that the Navy is manned exclusively by two rival varieties of novel and elaborate idiots.

The line officers assert that the Surgeons, Chaplains, Paymasters, and Engineers insist that their assimilated rank should be converted into actual rank. In other words, we are told that a Surgeon who is entitled by virtue of his years of service to be styled Commander, wishes to enjoy all the privileges and authority of a Commander in the line. At present the rank of staff officers is purely nominal, as compared with the actual rank of line officers, and the latter insist that a wild desire to exercise actual command is the real object of the former.

Having made this statement of the case—which, by itself considered, is undoubtedly comprehensible—the line officers proceed to show the imaginary horrors which would ensue were the supposed demand of the staff to be granted. They ask us to imagine a case in which a frigate, commanded by a Captain, and provided with a medical man with the titular rank of Commander, should lose all her officers above the grade of Lieutenant Commander. In such case we are told that the doctor would have the right to take command of the ship. He would drop his salts and rhubarb, and would rush to the quarter-deck and issue his orders. Babel would immediately set in with great virulence. The Doctor Commander would order soundings to be taken with a stethoscope, and would try to take the sun with a speculum. If he adhered to the allopathic system, he would, perhaps, prescribe heroic doses of sail in the crisis of a cyclone, and apply a cantharides blister to the barometer in order to stimulate it to activity. If he happened to be a homeopathist, he would insist that an infinitesimal jib and topsails, reefed to the fiftieth degree of attenuation, would develop the highest rate of speed of which the ship might be capable, and would sneer at royals and studding-sails as the barbarous relics of an ignorant and brutal age. Then, in case of a sea-fight, he would load the guns with morphine instead of cannon balls, and pretend that while shot and shell may have had their supposed successes in the darker ages, the only scientific way in which to overcome an enemy at the present day is by the subcutaneous injection of morphine.

Equally painful results would, we are assured, follow the sudden accession of an Engineer or a Paymaster to command. The former would pitch the compass overboard, and order the Quartermaster to steer by a steam-gauge, and would drive the seamen to madness by ordering them to reverse the main-topsail, or to give the fore-course three or four turns ahead at half-speed. The Paymaster commanding would try to calculate his longitude by double entry, and would issue a general order forbidding any one to pay out the cable on any circumstances without taking a receipt. If he should happen to be a man of rigid economy, he would refuse to expend powder and shot in firing at an enemy, unless the latter would first execute a written contract to make good all losses of ordnance stores thus incurred. As for the Chaplain, he would doubtless try to sail the ship in accordance with hints derived from the study of the voyages of NOAH and St. PAUL, and would show his authority and seamanship by frequently ordering the officer of the deck to loose the raven, to fetch a compass, or to perform other obsolete feats of seamanship not mentioned in Luce's Manual or taught at the Annapolis Academy.

When the line officers gravely assert that these are the results which the staff officers are striving to bring about, we are lost in amazement at the extent to which lunacy of the starkest quality must prevail on shipboard. If we listen to the story of the staff officers, and learn that midshipmen of tender years can, by virtue of their actual rank, order Chaplains and Surgeons of fifty years' sea-service to draw them around the deck in toy wagons, and to supply them with bread and sugar between meals, we are equally confounded by the vista of luxuriant idiocy thus opened to us. Obviously these rival statements cannot be true of any navy that ever yet existed outside the dreams of a sailor ill with a combination of African coast fever and delirium tremens. That there is a fierce struggle in progress between the two branches of service no one can doubt, but the man who can comprehend what is the real matter in dispute will have surpassed the ablest achievements of NEWTON and LAPLACE, and will render himself the inestimable benefactor of a puzzled and exasperated public.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. Gustavus A. Finkelnburg declines to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Missouri.

The Missouri Democratic State Committee will meet in St. Louis on the 5th of April, to fix the time and place for the State Convention.

The Legislature of Iowa made women eligible to all school offices, and its action seems to meet with universal and hearty approval in the State.

Four of the nine members of Congress from Iowa decline to be candidates for re-election. They are Messrs. McCrary, Kasson, McDill, and Ainsworth.

The Utica *Herald* believes that a majority of the New-York delegates to St. Louis will be zealous for the nomination of ex-Gov. Seymour, and will do their utmost against Tilden.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that Mr. Curtis' speech at the Syracuse Convention undoubtedly expresses the sentiments of the great mass of the Republican and independent voters throughout the country.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* thinks that Col. Martin R. Delaney was unjustly convicted of grand larceny for the alleged wrongful conversion of trust moneys. It believes that he attempted no fraud, and that the recent action brought against him had its origin in political differences and was prosecuted with partisan zeal.

Six State conventions are to be held this week. The Massachusetts colored men have one in Boston on Tuesday. On Wednesday the Pennsylvania Republicans hold theirs in Harrisburg, the Vermont Republicans theirs in Burlington, and the Ohio Republicans theirs in Columbus. On Thursday the Mississippi Republican State Convention is to be held in Jackson, and on Friday the Mississippi colored men will have theirs in the same city.

The Buffalo *Freie Presse* cannot justly be classified with the Republican papers of that city that are desirous of seeing Mr. Conkling nominated for President in preference to all others. The *Freie Presse* is thoroughly Republican, and will undoubtedly support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, but it has not yet manifested any disposition to force its personal sympathies regarding candidates upon its readers or the Republican Party in general.

Among the articles to be voted upon at the town meeting in Brunswick, Me., to-morrow is one which reads: "To see if the town will instruct the Selectmen to settle the case Rufus Smith vs. William H. Colby according to the decision of the Supreme Court.'" This case has been before a jury three terms, and each time has been decided in Smith's favor. At the last trial Smith recovered a verdict of fifteen dollars. The suit was entered by Smith against the Superintendent of the Poor Farm, five years since, to recover the value of a few boards, which by a little "irregularity" were appropriated from Smith's fence by the defendant. The suit has already cost the town seven hundred dollars.

RESUMPTION IN THE COAL REGIONS.

WILKESBARRE, March 26.—The suspension of mining operations in the Wyoming Valley coal region will end to-morrow. Several individual operators began work a week or more ago, and to-morrow the remainder of them, together with the large operators, will resume. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company will set a full force of men at work at all but seven of their collieries. These seven will remain idle throughout the ensuing year unless there shall be a greater demand for coal. Out of nearly five hundred men usually employed at Sugar Notch, where some of these works are, only sixty will be employed, and these to keep things in proper repair. The prospect of resumption has had a cheering effect upon business, and better times are looked for. The suspension has been a remarkable one in that, in this section, there has been no lawlessness or outbreaks of any kind.

TOPICS FROM FRANCE.

THE MINISTERIAL DECLARATION.

A NEW ERA IN FRENCH POLITICAL LIFE—M. GAMBETTA'S DISLIKE OF THE NEW MINISTRY—THE RIVER SEINE—ANOTHER INSTALLMENT OF A CELEBRATED DIVORCE CASE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 15, 1876.

The important event of the week has been the Ministerial declaration. It marks a new era in French political life. Under the Monarchy we had speeches from the throne, and we have the President's Messages in our country, but under the Constitutional Republic of France these have been replaced by Ministerial declarations. There is more in this than will appear at first glance. It is the idea brought forward by the Liberals of 1830, so concisely expressed in the saying of M. Thiers—*le Roi règne et ne gouverne pas*—the King reigns but does not govern. The chief of State is reduced to the rôle of a mere figure-head, and it matters little whether he goes by the name of Emperor, King, or President. Under the present organization of the public powers, the Marshal disappears behind his Council of Ministers; his hands are tied completely; his post is to act as chief of the Army or chief of the general police of the nation, and only one prerogative has been left him—that of provoking a revision of the Constitution before 1880 if he sees fit. The first paragraph of this document explains the position thoroughly, and M. Dufaure and his colleagues mean to exercise the powers which the organic laws confer upon the Marshal. For once, therefore, "Ministerial responsibility exists in all its beauty," to quote the saying of M. Batbie, and the theories of the men of 1830, so long and ardently struggled for, have entered the domain of experience. For the moment we have a constitutional Government, exactly like that proposed for Louis Philippe, and the Republic will be so organized that the Marshal President can be replaced by Louis Philippe II. in case of need, without shock or disorder. In my opinion, this is the only way by which the Republic can be definitely established in France, but the men calling themselves Republicans are not at all satisfied with this method of arranging the public powers. M. Gambetta does not like the new Ministry at all, and his paper is not pleased with what it terms this "long, rambling, discursive, and unimportant declaration." But, fortunately for the welfare of the Republic, M. Gambetta stands in this position: As chief of the Republican Left he has the power to overthrow but cannot build up, and he would hesitate to use this power until certain of the means for forming another Ministry. It is probable, therefore, that he will find it politic to support this Left Centre combination for the present. M. Dufaure is very clear and explicit upon the constitutional question and the form of government. He is one of those who pretend to believe that France is sincerely Republican, and says so plainly. The last elections have been in favor of his views, but France is as mobile as the waves of the sea, and very remarkable reactions have been seen at different periods, as in 1814, in 1830, and in 1852. Whether or not we are to see another depends upon the moderation of the Republicans, and upon their ability to convince the people that a Republican form of government is compitable with order, with the laws of religion, morality, property, and other things held sacred by the laborious and conservative masses.

Only a few of the journals express themselves fully satisfied with the document I have referred to, and several criticise its length and rambling style. It lacks the sabre clank to which the people have been accustomed, but it will not take them long to get used to the prosy style of our annual messages.

The Siene continues to rise, and it is now seven and a half yards above the low-water level. Great damage has been done in the suburban villages, several of them being entirely deserted. Public subscriptions are forming for the relief of the sufferers. The maximum has not yet been reached, nor will it be before Thursday; but on Friday, unless there is another unexpected freshet, the water will fall a few inches, and then slowly subside. There have been but few freshets equal to this on record. In 1764 the water rose to the height of 7 metres 33 centimetres, in 1711 to 7 metres 62 centimetres, in 1658 to 8 metres 81 centimetres, or to a litttle over nine English yards. This is the highest level ever recorded, and the freshet of that year was particularly disastrous. Several bridges were swept away, notably the Marie Bridge, upon which were a group of houses. One hundred and twenty persons were drowned on this occasion. It is probable that the Seine will reach the height of eight metres by to-morrow, but no great damage can be done in the city, the banks of the river being protected by strong stone buttresses and walls. In the suburbs, however, the effect will be extremely disastrous. This freshet is remarkable also for its duration. That of 1658 lasted only eight days—that is the river rose for that period; but in this case the Seine has risen for twenty-two days. This is mainly attributable to the fact that the mountains have been nearly stripped of trees, and to the rapid destruction of the forests along the tributary streams. In this we should find a note of warning against the destruction of our own forests, so necessary to health and to the protection of the population.

We have another installment of the De Beauffremont case, the Tribunal of the Seine having rendered its judgment. It claims that no one has a right to evade the French laws by going abroad; that the marriage of Mme. De Beauffremont in Saxe-Altenberg was illegal; that she is not divorced at all; and forbids her to use the name of Princess De Bibesco, obtained by this pretended but illegal marriage. She is still Mme. De Beauffremont, legally separated, but not divorced, from Prince De Beauffremont, and if found cohabiting with Prince Bibesco in France, can be prosecuted for adultery. Of course there is an appeal, and the higher court will probably reverse the judgment for *raisons d'état*, for Prince Hohenlohe could hardly allow the French courts to carry out this judgment against a naturalized Saxon lady.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 26.—The Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home, consisting of the Secretary of War, Chief Justice Waite, Gens. Butler, Martindale, Negley, and Cavender, Gov. Smythe, Hon. Mr. Gunckle, and Dr. Wolcott, arrived here this morning from Washington, accompanied by Gen. Sherman and the Committees on Military Affairs of both houses of Congress. They were received with due honor by Gen. Barry and staff, and the troops were reviewed at 9 A. M. After the review, the party took carriages and proceeded to the Soldiers' Home, which they thoroughly inspected by invitation of Gen. Armstrong. They then visited the Hampton Normal School, where they were entertained by the students, and speeches were made by the Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Terry of Virginia, and others. They then returned to the Home, where dinner was served, after which they repaired to the hall, when speeches were made to the veterans by Gen. Sherman, Gen. Martindale, and others. They left at 6 o'clock P. M. for Washington.

ANTI-CHINESE SENTIMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The Citizens' Committee last night decided to hold an anti-Chinese mass-meeting next Saturday evening. The State Grange announces its intention of co-operating in the movement. An address will be circulated throughout the interior to ascertain public sentiment on the question by the adoption of resolutions to be forwarded to the committee. Gov. Irwin is invited to preside.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

EQUINOCTIAL WEEK AT THE CAPITAL

THE PARLOR DANCING REHEARSALS—THE CHANGES SINCE ROBERT C. WINTHROP WAS SPEAKER—DESTROYED WORKS OF ART—ASSISTANT SECRETARY HUNTER—PRIVATE THEATRICALS—MATRIMONIAL.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 25, 1876.

March, which came in like a lamb, is going out like a lion, and our equinoctial week has been unusually tempestuous, to the great delight of those elderly dames who have to matronize the demoiselles when they go from their homes at night to dance. Not that we could have had any formal dancing parties during this penitential season of Lent, had the weather been ever so pleasant, but on pleasant afternoons significant notifications are passed around among members of small coteries to rendezvous at 8 in some pleasant parlor. Once there, as if by previous arrangement, some willing elder sister sits down at the piano, the centre-table is pushed into a corner, and, oh, no! they don't dance, but they practice the figures which are to be danced at the centennial ball, after Easter.

The stately minuet, the gavotte, and quadrille are in turn rehearsed, with an occasional round dance by way of relaxation, and at midnight the rehearsals are stopped, as some of those who participate have to rise early to attend matins or early services. But no dancing-parties, be it well understood, are given during Lent, and no rehearsals except when the weather is fine. Therefore is it that Jupiter Pluvius has been so welcome to the dowagers who chaperone, and "so hateful" to the bright-eyed misses who dance.

The weather has also been especially disagreeable to our Spring visitors, who make their appearance after the Winter wave of fashion has flowed and ebbed. They come from New-England and New-York, to escape the bleak winds and cold storms which prevail in those regions, but this year they are not repaid for their journey, so far as the weather is concerned. They are, however, charmed with Washington society, as they now find it, without the extravagances and the follies of the gay season. The gay and frivolous frequenters of our Winter "Vanity Fair" have left us or retired to quiet life, and we have again a refined, intelligent, and delightful society. There are always here scores of persons connected with the public service and with the diplomatic corps who are always interesting to meet by reason of their social manner and intelligent conversation.

There was a remarkably pleasant gathering of this real Washington society on the evening of the 22d inst. at the castellated Smithsonian Institution, one wing of which is inhabited by its Director, the venerable Joseph Henry, now in his seventy-ninth year. He, with his wife and daughters, are greatly esteemed by their numerous friends, and their parlors were graced by the most intelligent and refined foreigners here, as well as those whom the country is proud to claim as sons and daughters.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who was prominent among the distinguished guests at Prof. Henry's, finds great changes here since he was Speaker of the House of Representatives nearly thirty years since. Simon Cameron, who was then a Senator, is the only member of the present Congress who was then a member, A. H. Stephens, then a Representative from Georgia, not having taken his seat, although he is a member elect of the present House. George P. Marsh, then a Representative from Vermont, is now Minister to Italy, and Robert C. Schenck, recently Minister to England, then represented the Dayton District of Ohio, but all the other Congressmen are in private life or in their graves. Senators Webster, Calhoun, Cass, Corwin, Douglas, Houston, Hale, and Johnson have gone to answer the last roll-call. Abraham Lincoln, then only known in the House as the best story-teller of the group which frequented the old Post Office, attained the highest honors in the gift of the Republic before his martyrdom; while Jefferson Davis, then an obscure member of the Senate's Military Committee, has deprived himself of the rights of citizenship.

Since Mr. Winthrop occupied the Speaker's chair of the House, the Capitol has been enlarged by the addition of two wings, and crowned with a colossal dome, at an expense of many millions of dollars. But the National Monument to George Washington, at the laying of the corner-stone of which, in 1848, Mr. Winthrop delivered an eloquent and impressive oration, has reached the height of 174 feet, and remains unfinished. The $250,000 expended was contributed by the people, from all sections of the United States. Now Congress, which has within the past thirty years expended $10,000,000 in enlarging and adorning the Capitol in which it holds its sessions, hesitates about appropriating $300.000 to complete the Washington Monument. Worse still, some have proposed to use the unfinished structure, which belongs to the people, as a stone-quarry, from which materials could be taken for the construction of a triumphal arch! Should Congress continue to repudiate its early pledge to erect a monument to Washington, while it continues to squander money on the adornment and the surroundings of the Capitol, the people must finish the work which they commenced. It is too late for criticisms now—it would be vandalism to raze what votive offerings have erected. Let it rise, as Mr. Winthrop said in 1848, "to bespeak the gratitude of the whole American people to the illustrious Father of his Country."

In the accounts of the works of art which have ornamented the Capitol, mention has never been made of the full-length portraits, representing Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette of France, which that ill-fated monarch presented to the United States. They were received when Congress sat in the building which occupied the site of the present Sub-Treasury, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, and after a sojourn at Philadelphia, were brought here to adorn the partly-erected Capitol in 1801. In 1814, when the British destroyed the Capitol, these paintings were in a room in the north wing, which escaped the ravages of the vandals, but the mob which plundered the building the next day mutilated and finally destroyed them as remnants of royalty.

When the Congressional Library was nearly destroyed by fire—for the second time—in 1851, a number of valuable works of art were burned, among them Stuart's portraits of the first five Presidents, painted from life; a portrait of Columbus, said to be original; a portrait of Peyton Randolph, wearing his Masonic insignia, and portraits of Baron de Kalb, Baron Steuben, and others. There was also a fine bust of Lafayette by David, which Congress should have replaced at once, especially as the portrait of Lafayette by Ary Scheffer, which adorns the wall of the House of Representatives, was a donation. The noble young Frenchman, who so gallantly aided the Republic in its great struggle, should have a statue in the National Statuary Hall, where, when it was occupied by the House of Representatives, he was received by Mr. Speaker Clay as "the nation's guest."

Stuart's invaluable portrait of Washington, which is now at the White House, was saved from destruction when the British came here by the wife of President Madison, who, with the aid of a faithful servant, cut it from its frame before she fled, and took it with her. Mrs. Madison passed the last years of her life here, in the house at the corner of Vermont avenue and Lafayette square, now owned by Admiral Wilkes. She was during the last twenty years of her life a feature of Washington society, and her "receptions" on public days were numerously attended. Dressed in black velvet, and wearing a large white muslin turban, she received her visitors as they passed with a gentle bow, a pleasant smile, and a kind word for each. Mrs. Alexander Hamilton also passed the closing years of her life here, beloved by all who knew her.

The oldest "public functionary," as Mr. Buchanan would call him, is Mr. William Hunter, the Second Assistant Secretary of State. His father, William Hunter, was a native of Newport, Rhode Island, who graduated at Brown University, studied law at the Temple, in London, and returned home to become a successful practitioner until 1811, when he came here as Senator, remaining until 1821, and subsequently he served ten years as Minister to Brazil, where his three daughters were great belles. Their brother, William Hunter, was appointed as clerk in the Department of State in May, 1829, when Andrew Jackson was President, and rose step by step until he became Chief Clerk in 1852, and was fully commissioned as Second Assistant Secretary in 1866. He is a gentleman of cultivated tastes, and may be seen coming from Georgetown in the horse cars every morning, with his dispatch box, and reading some old classic.

There is no lack of dinner parties at the leading restaurants, although there may be a *diet maigre* on many family tables where there will be an abundance of good cheer after Easter Sunday. By some curious standard of morality, Judges of the Supreme Court, as well as Senators and Representatives, do not hesitate to partake of dinners at a restaurant which they must know cost from thirty to fifty dollars a plate, when they would not for the world accept even a pair of gloves from the lobbyist or claim agent who is their host. This is all wrong, but it affords a number of agreeable gentlemen who are sojourners here a succession of good dinners, and it relieves Congressmen from the attacks of indigestion which invariably follow Washington hotel fare.

Then we have private theatricals, but they are *sub rosa*, as the ubiquitous and inquisitive women correspondents would, if they could, proclaim the names and the costumes of the performers, which would not be pleasant. It is not impossible, however, that after Easter the Opera-house will be leased by an amateur company for a series of comedies, the receipts to be devoted to the "Little Sisters of the Poor." The best amateur theatricals we ever had here were at the British Legation, during the war, when Frank Vizitelly, of the London *Illustrated News*, was stage manager, and Dr. Russell, of the London *Times*, performed "Bombastes Furioso" magnificently. Russell was a great favorite here, if he did tell unpleasant truths about Bull Run, and he will be warmly welcomed again in June, when he writes that he shall come over from the Centennial and see us again.

Hymen has not deserted us, after all. The senior Senator from New-Jersey is about to give away another daughter, and it is rumored, on apparently good authority, that a leading diplomat has lost his heart and offered his hand in Baltimore. It is a curious fact that more than one-half of those foreign ministers who have come here as single men have taken their wives away with them when they left.

A number of those artists who have statues and paintings in the National Capitol, the property of the Government, now ask permission to take them to Philadelphia for exhibition. This should not be permitted. Thousands of foreigners will doubtless visit Washington during the coming Summer, and the Capitol should not be stripped of any of its art treasures. Above all, a few artists should not be permitted to parade their work as specimens of what the General Government has paid for. Let the pictures by Trumbull, Vanderlyn, Stuart, and Walker be sent, or keep all here where they belong.

The artists have regular weekly receptions at their gallery in Vernon Block, and the studios of Mrs. Fassett and of Miss Thomas are crowded with visitors on Saturdays. Mr. Healey is about to leave us for Boston, where he is to paint a portrait of the late Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis. A young French artist named Du Val has arrived here to make sketches for Centennial paintings, which are to be engraved.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The fifth of the series of six symphony concerts given by Mr. Thomas at Steinway Hall, this season, occurred on Saturday evening, and was attended by an audience in no way suggestive, in point of numbers, of the stormy weather prevailing out of doors. Although the programme included but one novel element, it was of exceeding interest. It opened with Bach's Suite No. 1, in E, two movements of which had already been listened to at the Central Park Garden. The suite is full of melody and piquancy; it has just enough flavor of the antique to make it representative of the Bach period without appearing at all dry or formal, and the fluent grace and elaborate tracery of its score afforded an admirable test of the delicacy of execution of Mr. Thomas' forces. Miss Anna Drasdil afterward sang an aria, if so dignified a name can be applied to so brief a composition from Weber's "Abu Hassan," and the *pièce de résistance* of the entertainment, the mighty "Eroica" symphony, followed. With what spirit and precision Mr. Thomas' men interpret this wonderful work has been recorded in this place again and again, and, on Saturday, every passage, from the simplest string measures to the exacting bars for the horns, was rendered with unsurpassable correctness and sentiment. A concert aria called "Hecuba," by Anton Rubinstein, was next in order. This was quite new to local audiences. It is wholly recitative, the words being in form of a poem, descriptive of the lament of Hecuba over the ruins of Troy. The composer's music is rich and suave but it is not remarkably forceful. Miss Drasdil, whose delivery of the aria from "Abu Hassan" was not particularly distinct, was more at ease in Dr. Goldhann's German text, and although we can readily conceive that increased fire and breadth of style would give the words and notes greater eloquence, her earnest manner, correct phrasing and real earnestness supplied a very adequate idea of the achievement. The performance terminated with a fine interpretation of Wagner's quaint but powerful "Faust Ouverture."

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau appears in "Kit" at Wood's Museum, to-night.

Mr. H. J. Montague acts in "False Shame," at the Brooklyn Theatre, to-night.

Dr. Von Bülow will play the promised "Chopin programme" at Chickering Hall, this evening.

Miss Emma C. Thursby's concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music takes place this evening.

Mr. Wallack acts in "The Captain of the Watch" and "Woodcock's Little Game," at Wallack's, to-night.

Miss Louise Playfair, with Dr. L. A. Baralt, will to-morrow give readings from Shakespeare, in costume, at Chickering Hall.

"The Day After the Wedding," "The Goose with the Golden Eggs," and "Black-Eyed Susan" will be represented at the Lyceum Theatre, this evening.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Major B. M. Hill, stationed at the Armory in Springfield, Mass., died Saturday night.

The Spanish Government will send reinforcements to the Philippine Islands in April and May.

Peko and other Montenegrins have refused to obey the summons of their Prince to quit the insurgent ranks.

The London *Standard's* Berlin dispatch announces that Gen. Moltke has left for Italy on a six months' furlough.

Policeman Gallagher, of Cincinnati, who was shot by James F. Dunbar, Saturday evening, died at about noon yesterday.

The Havana *Diario* says the present crop of sugar will make about a million boxes, and is valued at $30,000,000 less than last year's crop.

Giuseppe Giglio, an Italian, under sentence for six years for manslaughter, escaped from the State Prison, at Charlestown, Mass., yesterday morning.

The premises of John R. Williams & Son, goldsmiths, No. 108 Hatton Garden, London, E. C., England, were entered by burglars on Sunday and robbed of jewelry to the value of $75,000.

Hon. James Y. Smith, of Providence, R. I., died yesterday morning. Deceased was three years Governor of Rhode Island, twice Mayor of Providence, and held many positions of public and private trust. He was extensively engaged in cotton manufacturing in Willimantic, Scituate, and Providence.

While William Hoggan, with his wife and four children, was crossing a bridge over Big Sandy Creek, three miles from Winchester, Ill., Saturday, the wagon in which they were ran off the end of the bridge, which was covered with water, and Mrs. Hoggan and three children were drowned.

TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS.

James Mackey, the driver of a car of the Fordham Railroad, was run over last night, at Third avenue and Tenth street, Fordham, by the car he was driving, and was instantly killed. How the accident occurred is not known. The conductor of the car was inside collecting fares, when suddenly the car was jolted and halted. The conductor and passengers got out to ascertain the cause, and found Mackey lying under the car, between the fore and hind wheels. He was taken out, and it was found that life was extinct. It is supposed that the driver fell over the dashboard and was run over by the front wheels. The body was taken to the Thirty-fourth Precinct Station to await an inquest.

Bernhardt Wildman, aged forty-one, of No. 193 Lewis street, died last evening from a fracture of the skull received by falling down stairs at No. 82 Avenue D on Friday. Coroner Eickhoff was notified to hold an inquest.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

THE GREAT WARRIOR'S GOOD NAME.

THE SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY—THE "TERMS" AND THEIR REJECTION AT WASHINGTON—MR. BOYNTON'S HISTORY CORRECTED—GEN. SHERMAN DESIRES NO GREATER HONORS THAN HE HAS RECEIVED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My defense of Gen. Sherman's military record, as assailed by Gens. Wilson and Boynton, is about finished. Every attack made by Boynton in his book, or by Wilson in the *Galaxy* or elsewhere, I have fully answered, save in the case of Chickasaw Bayou and his Meridian campaign. Personally I know nothing of these campaigns, nor am I in possession of reliable information from others, and have therefore attempted no statement in regard to them. The criticisms on these points will be answered, however, by Gen. Sherman himself in his forthcoming review of his *Memoirs*, when his statement of facts, and his opinions of men, their conduct and the motives that actuated them—now disputed—will be emphasized and strengthened, and those men who now complain will then find that rather than to have felt aggrieved at what Sherman has written—as affecting them—it would have been better to have thanked him for what he did not but could have said.

When Gen. Sherman reviews and re-edits his *Memoirs*, I venture to say the whole country will admit that in his book, as it now stands, his sins of *omission* are much greater than those of *commission*.

On the 6th of April word reached Goldsboro that Richmond had fallen, and that Lee, with his ruined army, was rapidly retreating toward North Carolina. Fearing that Lee's army would now join Johnston, and that all the Confederate forces would concentrate in his front at or near Raleigh, Gen. Sherman hastened his preparations, and on the 10th of April, with his combined armies, moved out of Goldsboro. Gen. Johnston, without even a show of resistance, abandoned his fortified camp at Smithfield, burned the railroad bridge, and fell back on Raleigh. Our infantry bridged the river and pressed on in direct pursuit, while the cavalry made a grand sweep to the left, with the hope of catching the enemy in flank or striking his trains near Raleigh. While crossing Swift River, Major Audenried, of Sherman's staff, brought us word that Lee had surrendered to Gen. Grant, and that we must now "push Joe Johnston, and finish up the job." All the morning we had been trying to rebuild the bridges burned by the enemy; our men were tired with their long and rapid march, and the fire of the enemy was incessant and severe, but now it seemed as if this great news had given a valor and impulse to our men such as I never saw before; they were wild with excitement. The Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry was down by the stream. The word had hardly reached this splendid regiment when the men sent up three of the wildest cheers ever heard in those grand old woods, and without orders dashed into the stream, charged the rebels on the bank beyond, and at a run drove them back to the railroad four miles away. The whole command quickly followed and struck Hampton in flank and rear as he fell back from before our infantry, drove him from the railroad, and forced him to seek safety in flight.

That night we encamped six miles from Raleigh, on the railroad. The next morning we pushed on, meeting no opposition. When within a mile of the capital we met a party of gentlemen coming out of the city with a white flag. It proved to be the Mayor of Raleigh and a number of distinguished but terribly frightened gentlemen. The Mayor asked to see the officer in command. He was brought to me. He took off his hat and said: "Sir, I, the Mayor of Raleigh, in the name of its citizens, surrender to you the city." He then unrolled a formidable looking document and began to read a long and carefully prepared speech. It was a strange scene. Our column had halted, for miles back the road was full of troopers, riding in compact order, while to the right and left the Eighth Indiana and Ninth Michigan, in line of battle with colors flying, were moving steadily down upon the city just in our front, one mile away. It was raining in torrents. The Mayor and his party were on foot by the roadside, knee deep in the mud; they tried hard to look dignified, as became their grand mission, but failed. I listened a few minutes to the gentleman's speech, and then said: "Sir, while you are reading, Hampton is escaping. I have no time to wait; publish your speech in the papers to-morrow—that will do just as well. Good day." And off we dashed, the men yelling as we rode away. I looked back once, and there stood the Mayor and his party just as we left them, no doubt half frightened to death as they gazed in fear and wonder on the swift-passing column, the men cheering and yelling like so many devils as they galloped by.

Three miles beyond the city Hampton met us in line of battle. I tried to halt the column and make some proper disposition of my forces. The Ninth Pennsylvania had the road, the Thirteenth Pennsylvania the right, and the Fifth Ohio the left—three regiments. I was giving some directions to Capt. Beebe's battery, when I heard a cheer at the front. We all turned and looked, and there, right down upon Hampton's battle line, the three regiments, unsupported, were dashing at a furious charge. But they never stopped. Hampton's lines were broken, and his whole column driven at a jump up the road and through the fields, routed and ruined from the last battle-field of the war. That night Major Hampton—Wade Hampton's son—came with a flag of truce down to our advance at Durham's Station, bringing a letter from Gen. Johnston for Gen. Sherman. I forwarded the letter at once to Sherman, back at Raleigh, some twenty-six miles in our rear, and at daylight the next morning received this message:

> The letter you sent last evening was from Joe. Johnston. It is the beginning of the end. Hold your command fast at Durham's and Chapel Hill. Send to Johnston the inclosed letter. Keep a good lookout, but don't advance. Our work is well nigh done. W. T. SHERMAN.

The next day Gen. Johnston sent a letter back through my lines to Gen. Sherman, asking to meet him at a point midway between Durham's Station—our advance—and his rear at Hillsboro.

This brings me down to the last great event in the war for the Union—the surrender to Gen. Sherman of Johnston's army, the last armed foe of the rebellion.

Those of us who had shared with Sherman the toils and triumphs of all the long campaigns—who knew how brave and true he was—how devoted to the cause, the flag, and the principles of free government; who had heard and read his brave words when addressing a proud and defiant foe, and who had seen him as he moved among the officers and men of Johnston's defeated army, were not a little indignant at the inexcusable outrage perpetrated by the War Department upon him then. We all felt that we too had been insulted, for we knew that his glory and disgrace alike must be shared by us. But cowardly and unjustifiable as was the effort to ruin Gen. Sherman then, the recent efforts on the part of Wilson and Boynton, instigated and encouraged by Gen. Belknap, then Secretary of War, are still more so, and as infamous as the source from which it sprung. While the sixty pages in Boynton's book devoted to Johnston's surrender display in a sublimated degree the same want of regard for truth and fairness that have characterized all of Gen. Boynton's criticisms, and especially manifest his hatred for Gen. Sherman, this chapter, so full of injustice and absolute falsehood, bears upon every page the impress and authority of the Secretary of War—all-powerful when Boynton and Wilson sat at his desk and searched "*the records*" for evidence to break down the General of our Armies, but now so fallen as to excite only pity and contempt. It is a fact, not generally known, but nevertheless true, that this persecution of Gen. Sherman did not begin with the publication of his *Memoirs*. Four years ago Gen. Sherman made a kind and encouraging speech to the citizens of New-Orleans, and straightway some leading papers North proposed him for President, and the old story of his insanity was at once set afloat in Washington. But Gen. Sherman knew the source from which it emanated. He proceeded without delay to the fountain head, and gave fair warning that such reports must cease, or they must take the consequences. For a time nothing more was heard, but sneers and insinuations were always in order—indulged in by the underlings at the White House—the Secretary of War and his subordinates. Finally, when Gen. Sherman published his *Memoirs*, the conspiracy that had so long existed, and at the head of which stood Belknap, at once commenced its work. Wilson began his attacks in the magazines of the country, and Boynton wrote a book, and for twelve months we have had the spectacle of the whole power of the War Department, led on by Gen. Belknap—its disreputable chief, with Wilson and Boynton as his lieutenants—engaged in a cowardly and infamous conspiracy to destroy the name and fair fame of Gen. Sherman. Eleven years ago Gen. Sherman was made the victim of one Secretary of War. Bulletins were issued from the War Department, and for a day the General's great services were forgotten, and even good men looked upon him as a traitor and public enemy. His treaty with Johnston was proclaimed a surrender to the rebellion of all for which we had fought, and he was openly charged with having sold out his brave army that he had led so many times to victory, to Davis and his Cabinet for rebel gold. How infamous! And now, at this late day, fearing Sherman's great and growing popularity with the people, another Secretary of War, through Wilson and Boynton, have revived again these old charges. But the Secretary has been overtaken and stricken down, and forever disgraced, and I venture the prediction that Wilson and Boynton have written their last criticism of Sherman and his military record.

From the hour that Johnston sent his first flag of truce by young Wade Hampton to my lines at Durham's, through all the negotiations that followed, to the very moment of the surrender and Johnston's half-starved, ragged soldiers dispersed to their desolate homes, I was present, and know, next to Sherman and Johnston, as much as any living man, the whole story of each interview and final surrender. In common with every leading soldier of that army, I keenly felt the great injustice done Gen. Sherman then, and I am frank to confess that I despise the men who have revived the scandal now.

I shall now proceed to answer these writers, and expose the falsehoods with which they have embellished their criticism on what Gen. Boynton calls "Gen. Sherman's political surrender to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, near Raleigh."

Gen. Boynton begins his criticism by reminding us that the country will "never forget the chill which fell upon it when the true character of Sherman's terms became known." "The chill" of which Boynton speaks, occasioned by Secretary Stanton's "*bulletin*," lasted about twenty-four hours, and the grand ovation which the people gave Sherman, as he rode at the head of his brave army, in the grand review at Washington, told him in language not to be mistaken how much they—*the people*—thought of Secretary Stanton's bulletins and his ten famous reasons. Again, Gen. Boynton tells us that "the real character of these terms was carefully concealed, even from very prominent officers, and was known first at the North." This is false, and if Gen. Boynton intends to say that he gives this upon his own authority, then I charge him with intentional falsehood. If Gen. Boynton was at Raleigh pending these negotiations, then he knows that he has borne false testimony.

There was no concealment. I was in and out of the room a dozen times, and so were Blair and other officers, while the controversy was going on. As we rode back from the little farm-house to my headquarters Sherman talked freely to all of us about the conditions of the truce. On reaching Raleigh he discussed the "terms" in detail with Howard, Slocum, Blair, Logan, and Schofield. All heartily *approved*. Even *copies* of the "terms" were made and *handed to officers of rank*. Some went so far as to urge Gen. Sherman to accept the terms at once, and not wait for word from Washington. There was but one officer to my knowledge who dreamed that the conditions would not be accepted at Washington, and that officer was Carl Schurz. He had just returned from Washington, and either knew the feeling there better than we who had never left our post, or else he was a more astute politician than even Blair or Logan.

I remember when the word came that the "terms" had been rejected, both Logan and Blair were indignant, and both said it would take the Government ten years to make up in reconstruction what they had lost by this rejection. Blair is dead, but Gen. Logan lives, and can say if I misrepresent him. Gen. Logan and I met in the political canvass in New-Jersey and New-York a few months later, and our views then had changed, but at the time we, and all other officers with whom I conversed, believed Sherman was right. Certainly no one then ever dreamed of accusing him of improper motives.

Again, we are told that the "first draft of Sherman's terms was written by the rebel Postmaster General." And Gen. Boynton gives a fac simile of John H. Reagan's, (the rebel Secretary's draft,) and has the impudence to call attention to its similarity with that made by Sherman, when it bears about the same resemblance to it as the platform of the Democratic Party in 1860 does to that upon which they propose to stand in 1876.

Gen. Sherman, to my certain knowledge, wrote every word of the original draft, and without once referring to that made by Reagan, of which Boynton gives a copy. I saw Gen. Sherman glance at it for a moment when it was first handed to him. I doubt if he read it half through. He then laid it down and never noticed it again.

On our return, while we were all riding side by side, Gen. Sherman suddenly came to a halt, rode over to the rail fence by the roadside, dropped the reins on his horse's neck, and read over to himself a portion of the agreement just signed by himself and Johnston. In a few minutes he put the paper in his vest pocket and we moved on. In answer to the question, "What's the matter?" made, I think, by Gen. Blair, Gen. Sherman said, "I was thinking we had made possibly some mistake; or, rather, a condition that might not be acceptable at Washington; but it's all right. Everything has been left for the approval of the Government at Washington. I think we have done the best we could." And Gen. Sherman was right then, as the people of this country are fast coming to believe. He had no desire to dictate a policy—no views or plans to force upon the Government—no ambition to gratify. He supposed that he was carrying out the expressed wish of President Lincoln, and had no doubt that his action would be approved.

Johnston's army could not escape, and when Sherman's treaty, or "terms," reached Washington, and were found to be unacceptable to the President and his Cabinet, all that should have been done was for the Secretary of War to notify Gen. Sherman of this decision and at the same time send him the wishes and orders of the Government, and they would have been obeyed cheerfully, as they were afterward. Gen. Sherman never complained because his "terms" were rejected. I saw him, was with him, and was trusted by him, and during all this time I never heard a word of complaint; it was only when the Secretary of War—whose orders Gen. Sherman would have died to execute, if in the line of his duty—virtually proclaimed him a traitor that he complained, and in proper spirit resented the insult.

Much censure has been heaped upon him for refusing to be reconciled to his old friend Gen. Halleck, who had advised Secretary Stanton to "disregard Sherman's truce and orders," and also for refusing to take the proffered hand of Mr. Stanton at the grand review. But we, his soldiers, said then that he did right, and say so still. It was what we expected of him, and we honor him for it.

Gen. Boynton feels horrified that Sherman should have been allowed to "pour out such a storm of abuse upon Mr. Stanton and Gen. Halleck" as was contained in his letters to Grant, Halleck, and Stanton. Would Gen. Boynton have remained quiet under a similar insult? Then he does not possess the true spirit of a soldier, which he claims once to have been, and is well worthy the contempt of all men. Gen. Sherman severely criticised Halleck for advising to disregard his truce with Johnston, and Gen. Boynton tells us that Gen. Grant "reprimanded him" and asked him to change his report. But Sherman declined, and by Halleck's own works on "Military Law" proved that he was right, and that Grant and Halleck both were wrong.

"Gen. Sherman was elated almost beyond measure at his march to the sea and northward through the Carolinas," says Boynton. "He had rested at Goldsboro, and had just issued an order for his army to march to join the Army of the Potomac, when down came the news of the evacuation of Richmond and surrender of Lee. Gen. Grant had captured the great army of the Confederacy. * * * Sherman was not in at the death; the war was to close with Gen. Grant its greatest military hero." All this nonsense we find in Boynton's book, and here is some more just like it: Sherman, "doubtless influenced by his own reflections upon the secondary position in which events were leaving him, and by cunning manipulation of the rebel Cabinet, conceived the idea not only of receiving the surrender of the remaining military forces of the rebellion and declaring peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, but of becoming the political reconstructor of the nation, and thus the most prominent character emerging from the war."

The only inference we can draw from this absurd theory of Gen. Boynton is that Gen. Sherman desired to accomplish a "peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande;" but that would never do, for then *Gen. Sherman*, and not *Gen. Grant*, would have "*emerged the most prominent character from the war*," and so he was prevented. It should have made but little difference who emerged from the war as the most prominent character. If Gen. Boynton's theory is correct, and Gen. Sherman's terms were rejected and he disgraced in order to prevent him from issuing forth as the war's greatest hero, then President Johnson and his War Secretary were guilty of an absolute crime. But how absurd is all this reasoning and theorizing of Boynton, both in regard to Gen. Sherman's motives and the action of Secretary Stanton.

I suppose, also, if Gen. Sherman had accomplished a satisfactory and lasting peace in all the States of the rebellion, an object so much desired by all honest men, *President Johnson* would have been unable to make "*treason odious*" by hanging rebels. No doubt Gen. Boynton intended to add this valuable and important reason to justify the authorities at Washington in rejecting Sherman's "terms," but in his hurry to get out his book of criticisms in time to *stop the sale* of Sherman's *Memoirs* he forgot it, and so I supply the omission. That Gen. Sherman is possessed of any extraordinary ambition, no one will believe. That he is growing in the estimation and good opinion of the American people, none can deny. That he desires still greater honors at their hands than those he has already received, his letters and declarations, repeated again and again, emphatically answer in the negative.

It is to be hoped he may hereafter be spared the criticisms and assaults of those who fear his coming in the future, as well as of those who are jealous of his great war record in the past.

JUDSON KILPATRICK.

THE SPRING FRESHETS.

GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

DAMAGE TO RAILROADS, MILLS, DAMS AND CANALS IN NEW-ENGLAND AND OTHER SECTIONS.

MANCHESTER, March 26.—Two inches of rain fell last night after 7 o'clock. The Merrimac is rising rapidly, and fears of dangerous freshets are entertained. Northern trains arrived seven hours late to-day. Several bad washouts are reported. Above a hundred cellars in this city were flooded, and steam fire engines have been at work all day pumping them out. The damage from the storm, which has been very considerable, cannot at present be estimated.

HOLLISTON, March 26.—The storm last night was especially severe here. Several dams and bridges were washed away, and the roads in places rendered impassable. The damage will exceed $3 000.

BRIDGEPORT, March 26.—The heavy rains of Saturday, day and night, caused considerable interruption to travel in this vicinity. The up owl train from New-York, due at 11 P. M., Saturday, passed Bridgeport at 6 A. M. Sunday, having been delayed by a heavy wash out at Woodlawn. The shore line owl train, due at 3:45 A. M., passed at 1 P. M., a washout between Madison and Clinton being the cause of the delay. Trains on the Housatonic were delayed an hour by the snow at Lenox Furnace. There were no washouts of any consequence on this line. The Naugatuck up train, due at Winsted at 8 P. M. Saturday, arrived at 3 A. M. Sunday. The road suffered by a land slide between Derby and Ansonia and two large washouts below Derby. One of these, five miles below Derby, is ninety feet long and forty feet deep. Superintendent Beach, with large gangs of men, is at work to-day making repairs, and trains will probably run through Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday morning. Travel on the Derby and New-Haven Road is interrupted by a washout a mile below Derby.

NORWICH, March 26.—Seventy-five feet of the north end of the Baltic Mill and 150 feet of the east end of the east bulkhead of the dam washed away to-day. Two hundred bales of cotton were also carried away. The sand washing down the canal filled it up, thus saving the mill. The water covered the lower part of the village, but did no great damage besides destroying the bridge. The damage at the mill will delay operations for about three months. Four out of five persons were drowned while crossing the pond at 5:30 this afternoon.

The damage in Eastern Connecticut by the freshets amounts to several hundred thousand dollars. The Norwich and Worcester sections of the New-York and New-England Railroad, and the New-London Northern road are badly washed in several places, the worst place on the former being near Putnam and on the latter a mile above this city. The highways are badly gullied. Many mill-dams are carried away, among them those at Baltic, Versailles, and Occum, and at least six large bridges. The principal property-owners who suffer are: A. and W. Sprague, J. D. and S. L. Sayles, Lorenzo Blackstone, Norton Brothers, L. W. Carroll, A. R. Ray Taft, John F. Slater, James Hubbard, the Norwich Bleaching and Calendering Company, Gardner, Greene, and Richmond Stove Works. Seven lives are lost. One man's carriage capsized as he was crossing a stream, and he was only saved after clinging to a tree in water to his chin for an hour and a half. The scene at the famous Yantic Falls and Rocky Gorge was especially magnificent. The water front in this city is badly damaged, at least a dozen stores suffering an average damage of two or three thousand dollars each. Immense throngs of people were out to view the scene all day. A singular incident of the freshet was the carrying away from the dock of the propellor Delaware. After drifting a short distance she dropped anchor, paying out twenty-five fathoms of chain cable. This parted and she drifted a mile further down. Then the eddy caught her and she drifted back to the city, alongside another wharf, where she was safely moored.

PROVIDENCE, March 26.—The amount of rain fall during Saturday and Saturday night was 4.06 inches, making for the past six days 7.66 inches. The *Journal* has a dispatch from Danielsville, Conn., stating that the Quinnebaugh Company's old mill is undermined and will probably be carried away. The loss is now estimated at $20,000. Freshets are reported in all the streams, and considerable destruction of small dams and bridges. Two dams on the Mosbassuck were carried away, and a new mill at Wanshuck was flooded to a depth of three or four feet, causing from two to three thousand dollars damage to machinery.

The flood on the Blackstone has rarely been equaled. The damage is great all along the stream. In Woonsocket great efforts were required to preserve the dams. Mills and houses, in some cases, are partly submerged. Ballou & Smith's dam, in East Blackstone, were washed away. Two dams at Uxbridge was washed away. At Burrillville, on the Clear River, there was a general sweep of dams, taking much mill property, and causing damage to the amount of $200,000. A. Hopkins & Co.'s machine shops, J. E. Hopkins' woolen mill, the dye-house and picker-house at Job Waldron's mill, and part of Hopkins' spindle manufactory were swept away. The dam at Inman's mill is gone, and at last accounts this evening it was thought the mill would go. The telegraph office in Burrillville is closed, and further details cannot be obtained. No loss of life is reported.

TRENTON, March 26.—The heavy rains caused a break in the canal at Princeton and another at Baker's Basin. The damage is slight. The Assanpik Creek, which runs through this city, carried away two heavy stone walls, which cost about three thousand dollars. A boy named Withan fell into the water power, and his body was carried away by the rapid stream into the Delaware. The body has not yet been recovered. A woman named McBride was found dead on the Brunswick pike, near this city. It is supposed she died from exposure. She has friends in New-York, where her remains will be taken.

WORCESTER, March 26.—The damage by floods to-day in this vicinity is estimated at $100.000. Four dams in this city, four in Millbury, two in Uxbridge, and one in Sutton have been carried away. Three stone arch bridges in this city are totally destroyed, and all the low lands are flooded. On the Norwich and Worcester Road a section of an embankment twenty-five feet high and half a mile long is swept away, and travel cannot be resumed for a week. On the Worcester and Nashua Road heavy wash-outs are reported, but the particulars cannot be obtained, the telegraph wires being down. In Clinton, a large tannery owned by Bryant & King, and four houses were destroyed. Eight land slides occurred on the Boston and Albany Road within as many miles of this city, and one at Ashland, but the road has been repaired. At Putnam, Conn., one street was gullied thirty feet deep and fifteen feet wide. The Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg Road is seriously damaged near Clinton, and on the Providence and Worcester Road a section fifty feet long is washed away. All the roads are badly damaged.

BOSTON, March 26.—Reports of damage by storm and flood are coming in from various points. At Salisbury, Mass., the dam at Clark's Pond burst, completely uprooting the lower floor of the Cochester Mill. The damage is heavy. A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Putnam, Conn., reports the washing away of the boiler-house and boilers of the Putnam Manufacturing Company's mill. The loss is $4,000. The river is still rising.

The schooner Cara Forester, which was driven ashore Tuesday night at Swampscott, and which it was thought could be gotten off, went entirely to pieces during the storm last night. The vessel cost $10,000, and was the finest in the Swampscott fleet.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 27—1 A. M.—For New-England, the northern portion of the Middle States, and the lower lake region, partly cloudy and colder weather, northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, and areas of light snow.

For the southern portion of the Middle States and the South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather and slight fall of temperature, with north-west to north-east winds and rising barometer.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The majority of the Committee on Indian Affairs, which was charged with the inquiry of the expediency of "transferring the management and control of Indian affairs from the Interior to the War Department," by reference to the said committee of the House of sundry bills on that subject, have briefly reported as follows: That, basing their views upon as full and complete an investigation of said subject as the time and facilities afforded them admitted, and regarding said inquiry, first, as to the comparative cost of the management and control of Indian affairs in the two departments; second, as to the promptness and efficiency of the management of said affairs; third, as a means to the maintenance of peace and to the protection of life and property of our citizens inhabiting our extensive Indian frontier, as also to the protection of life and property of the Indian tribes themselves; fourth, as to the efficient and successful consummation of the well-known and universally-approved policy of the Government in allotting to and keeping the Indian tribes upon well-defined reservations, and aiding and supplying them in their necessary wants, &c.; fifth, as to the encouragement and prosecution of Christianizing civilization, and educational efforts in their behalf, and their advancement in agriculture, and ability to support themselves by industrial pursuits, as also to the various other phases and presentments of the subject—are of the opinion that the transfer should be made, and to that end have prepared and herewith submit the accompanying bill as a substitute for those referred to the committee, and recommend its passage. The committee also herewith submit the testimony and statements of distinguished, well-informed, and experienced gentlemen, which, it is prayed, may accompany this report as a part thereof.

A. M. Scales, Chairman; William A. J. Sparks, A. R. Boone, Charles H. Morgan, Charles E. Hooker, La Fayette Lane.

The minority of the committee conclude their views as follows:

Our Indian affairs are a sad chapter in our annals. The past, however, is past, and cannot be recalled; but in this Centennial year one of the grandest acts that Congress could originate would be one that would insure in the future the rights and the proper treatment of the remnant of the aboriginal race now among us. To talk of any civilizing influence in the Army, it seems to us, is preposterous. Divorce the bureau from the Interior Department, if you choose, but don't, in the name of justice and humanity, turn it over again to the War Department. Don't do this cruel and terrible thing, but elevate the bureau to a department, emancipate it, lift it up, and place its occupant on a level with the President's counselors, and you will exalt the service.

N. H. Van Vorhes, J. H. Seelye, H. F. Page, John Q. Tufts, W. W. Wilshire.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

APPROACHING TRIAL OF THE MURDERERS OF JOHN P. JONES—STRONG ARRAY OF COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MAUCH CHUNK, March 26.—The all absorbing topic in this section is the approaching trial of the Molly Maguire murderers of John P. Jones, mine boss of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, at Lansford, a short distance from Summit Hill, Carbon County. For the last six months rumors of contemplated riots by the Molly Maguires to effect the rescue of the murderers have been frequent, and the popular fear of such an event has been very great. Apprehension on that score, however, has nearly died out. One of the murderers has been disposed of, and Tuesday next another will be placed on trial. It was anticipated that Kelly would be arraigned at the opening of the court on Monday, but District Attorney Siewers has determined not to open the case until Tuesday. Monday Mr. Siewers will send a bill of indictment to the Grand Jury against Alexander Campbell, James Carroll, and Hugh McGehan, as principals in the Jones murder. The first was arrested during the trial of Doyle, and is now incarcerated in the Carbon County Jail, in this place. The other two are confined in Schuylkill County, charged with the murder of Policeman Yost, at Tamaqua, early on the morning of the 5th of last July. These parties were implicated in the murders of Jones and Yost by James Kerrigan, now in custody and held to answer for his share in the affair, at Lansford. Kerrigan has made some startling disclosures regarding the Molly Maguires and his relations to them, and through him the clues have been obtained which enabled the Police to reach some of the leaders and completely break up the gang. Kelly, who is to be tried next, has been encouraged by assurances that he will come out all right, and to-day he was quite cheerful. He does not yet know that the Governor has signed the death warrant of Doyle, and that the execution of his accomplice in crime is to take place on the 4th of May. The array of counsel for the defense of the murderer is formidable, but it is hardly possible that in his case there is safety in a multitude of counselors. It is expected that considerable difficulty will be met with in the selection of the jury, and it is anticipated that the prisoner's counsel will, as in the case of Doyle, urge informality in the action of the Jury Commissioners, and will move to quash the indictment on that account. This point was fully argued at the trial of Doyle in January, and was overruled by the court. This proposition may be preceded by a move to change the venue of the case on account of prejudice against the prisoner, created by the publication of the testimony in the Doyle case. This question will be new in Pennsylvania, as the law was only passed last year and no decisions have yet been rendered under it. The District Attorney has been looking for precedents to meet this point, and will find perhaps the opinion of Judge Pratt, delivered in the famous Kelsey case, as strong as any that can be advanced. The fight will be an earnest one on both sides, with the chances, from present appearances, very much against the prisoner at the bar. The identification of the murderer has been so complete, all the links in the chain of evidence so close and unassailable, and the cloud of witnesses for the Commonwealth so overwhelming, that there is little doubt in the public mind that Kelly's fate will be that of Doyle. What adds additional interest to this melancholy affair is that national and religious prejudices have been stirred up by the fact that the men now awaiting their doom are Irishmen and Catholics; but this state of feeling will prove no bar to their receiving a patient and impartial hearing before the court, and full justice to their cause.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out at about 11:30 P. M. on Saturday in a large block on Penn avenue, Pittsburg, midway between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and consumed the entire block. The building was owned by James Shoenberger, and was valued at $20,000, on which there was no insurance. It was occupied by S. B. Floyd, commission merchant, whose loss is $20,000; Henry Rea, commission, loss $500; R. F. Weddell, wholesale flour store, loss $12,000; H. R. McClellan, broom manufacturer, loss $5,000; the Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company's office; the Payne, Abblett & Tripp National Oil Works, loss $10,000; Abdiel McClure, paper, loss $20,000; office of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Coal and Coke Company; James Graham, commission, loss $5,000; Alexander Moore, loss $2,400. The north wall of the building fell in on the office of W. B. Lapton & Co., burying in the ruins two firemen, named Charles Rice, who was seriously, and Robert Miller, probably fatally, injured.

Yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a three-story wooden block, Nos. 81 to 87 Sudbury street, Boston, in the rear of a saloon kept by Edward Gray, at No. 85 of the block. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,500; fully insured. The loss to the various occupants of the block will aggregate $2,600; fully insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The large boot factory of Messrs. Claflin, Coburn & Co. at Hopkinton, Mass, together with stables and outbuildings, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $200,000. The Town Hall was also slightly injured. The horses, carriages, and a portion of the stock in the factory were saved. The building and machinery are a total loss.

A fire yesterday morning at Bowmansville, Ont., destroyed Reed's block, occupied as follows: J. T. Anderson & Co., boots and shoes, stock a total loss; Thomas Batting, dry goods, and Thomas Patterson, dry goods, who saved most of their stock. The total loss is about $10,000 and is covered by insurance.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the one-story frame building No. 103 Division street, occupied by Meyer Rosen as a fancy goods store and dwelling. Damage to building and contents, $900.

At 5:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the apartments of Barbara Schofield, on the second floor of No. 425 East Seventy-fourth street, resulting in a loss of $200; insured.

At 10 o'clock yesterday a fire occurred in the cigar store of Jacob Jacobson, at No. 754 Eighth avenue, caused by an overheated stove. Damage, $100.

Old Roofs, Leaky Roofs.

Cheaply, easily, and effectually repaired by any one. Roofs made water-tight *or no charge*. Prices *low*, estimates free. **100** page book mailed to any address. Write for it *at once* and *save* money. New-York Slate Roofing Company, Limited, No. 8 Cedar st., New-York, or No. 49 South Front st., Philadelphia.—*Advertisement.*

HEADACHE, LANGUOR, AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, remove all biliousness, and produce regular evacuations of the bowels.—*Advertisement.*

The Greatest Discovery of the Age

Is DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of aches and pains, also cholera, dysentery, colic, and vomiting. Warranted for over twenty-seven years, and never failed. No family or traveler should be without it. It is worth its weight in gold. Sold by the druggists. Depot No. 10 Park place. Fifty cents and one dollar; a saving of 25 per cent. on the $1 bottles.—*Advertisement.*

The Nervous—Laughing Gas.

There are no people so weak, delicate, or nervous that we have hesitated to give them laughing gas, and we have given it to 88,500, without an accident. COLTON.—*Advertisement.*

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Dentifrices do not Purify the Breath; they only disguise its fetor for a time. MILK OF MAGNESIA permanently cures it by removing its cause.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway, notifies you upon the approach of danger at any door or window.

Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats just issued by ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

DIED.

BILL.—At Brooklyn, Long Island, on Sunday, March 26, AVERY BILL, in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Hanson place, corner of Portland av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

BREWSTER.—On Sunday morning, March 26, MARY LOUISA BURNS, beloved wife of George H. Brewster.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 26 West 127th st., Harlem, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 10:25 A. M.

CORWINE.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday, March 25, of scarlet fever, FREDERICK MORTIMER, son of Amos B. and Caroline A. Corwine, in the 14th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Huguenot st., New Rochelle, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 M.

☞ Washington, Cincinnati, and Panama (U. S. C.) papers please copy.

CLOHERTY.—On Saturday, March 25, JAMES CLOHERTY, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 148 Java st., Greenpoint, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock.

CURTIS.—At Kingston, N. Y., Saturday, March 25, MARY LILLIE, daughter of Nathan and Kate Lewis Curtis, aged 21 years and 3 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at the First Reformed Church, at 2 P. M., Tuesday, March 28.

FORD.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, March 23, 1876, of scarlet fever, ANNA WILLISTON, daughter of Henry W. and Emily L. Ford, in the 14th year of her age.

Funeral services from the residence of her parents, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

GARDINER.—At Bridgehampton, Long Island, on Saturday, March 25, SARAH C. GARDINER, wife of William Gardiner.

Funeral at her late residence, on Monday, at 2:30 o'clock, P. M.

KIRKNER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, March 25, of tubercular meningitis, CHARLES LEVERICH, eldest son of Jacob and Annie M. Kirkner, aged 12 years, 4 months, and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Congregational Church, Plainfield, on Tuesday, March 28, at 10:15 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train from the foot of Liberty st., New-York. The body will be taken to Flushing, Long Island, for interment.

KNAPP.—On Thursday, March 23, 1876, KATE F., wife of Shepherd F. Knapp, of Audubon Park, Washington Heights.

Funeral services will be held at the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., Monday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

LEGGETT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, of diphtheria, ALFRED S., infant son of Mary and the late Alfred S. Leggett.

Funeral will take place from No. 268 Ryerson st., on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

LEE.—On the 25th inst., SARAH LEE, aged 72 years.

Her relatives and friends, also the members of Forty-third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 42d st., near 8th av., this (Monday) morning at 10:30 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

LUNT.—At her residence in Quincy, Mass., on Saturday, March 25, of pleuro-pneumonia, ELLEN HOBART, widow of Rev. William P. Lunt.

MANNERS.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, March 26, DEBORAH P. JOHNES, wife of D. S. Manners, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 173 Barrow st., Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

ORGILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 25th inst., LUCY, youngest child of Edmund and Lucy Orgill, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, corner Nostrand av. and Dean st., on Tuesday, 28th, at 2:30 P. M.

PURDY.—On Saturday, 25th inst., ADELINE D., eldest daughter of the late J. Henry and Susan W. Purdy.

Funeral services at the residence of her grandfather, Rev. David Terry, No. 34 7th st., on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

PHELPS.—On Friday, March 24, of diphtheria, LILLIE LOUISA, daughter of Napoleon B. and Ruth L. Phelps, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 111 East 39th st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

RAY.—On Saturday, March 25, 1876, at her late residence, No. 192 South 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D., ANN, the beloved wife of Peter Ray, in her 82d year.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, March 28, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 192 South 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further notice.

RIBLET.—On Sunday, the 26th inst., KATE, wife of William V. G. Riblet, (daughter of Isaac Du Bois,) aged 29 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, from 141st st., second door east of Alexander av. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

SOLELIAC.—On Sunday, 26th inst., MARGUERITE ANTONY, infant daughter of Louis and Ella Soleliac, aged 7 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. A. Soleliac, No. 132 West 46th st.

SEELY.—At McLean, N. Y., on Saturday, March 25, SARAH SEELY, widow of the late Robert Seely, of Goshen, N. Y.

Funeral on Tuesday, March 28, at St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, N. J., on arrival of the 11:20 train, Morris and Essex Railroad, from New-York.

SLOAN.—On Friday, March 24, Miss MARY SLOAN, of paralysis of the heart.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Jane Cunningham, No. 124 East 24th st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Saturday, 25th inst., at Elizabeth, N. J., MARTHA, wife of Benjamin Smith, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

TICHENOR.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, 25th inst., Mrs. ESTHER HAYES TICHENOR, widow of the late Ira Tichenor, of Richmond, Va., in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of Mrs. George Vail, on Tuesday morning, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Train leaves New-York at 7:15 and Newark at 7:50 A. M.

WILCOX.—On Saturday evening, March 25, AUGUSTUS WILCOX, in the 88th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, M. C. Hull, Orange Valley, N. J., on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Train via Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay st., at 2:30. Remains taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment on Tuesday, 1 o'clock train from New-York.

☞ Danbury and New-Haven papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY,
HIPPODROME BUILDING.

NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock EVERY DAY. WOMEN'S MEETING from 1 to 1:15, in Fourth Avenue Hall. There will be no 4 o'clock service this week. A CHRISTIAN CONVENTION OF MINISTERS AND LAYMEN will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 and 3 o'clock each day. Tickets required for each service, to be had on application. Regular service EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock, and Overflow Meeting in Fourth Avenue Hall. No tickets required. Young Men's meeting, Fourth Avenue Hall, EVERY NIGHT at 9 o'clock, and SATURDAY NIGHT MEETING at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock. MONDAY NIGHT SERVICE will be conducted by Mr. SANKEY. Mr. MOODY will meet young converts and inquirers only in Association Hall EVERY MONDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock. No service at the Hippodrome on SATURDAY, and no noon meeting on SUNDAY.

SERVICES MOODY AND SANKEY.

Any person desirous of contributing toward the expenses of these meetings may send the same to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, April 1, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 8 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Baltic, via Queenstown, and at 8 A. M., for Scotland direct (must be specially addressed) per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 8:30 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Labrador, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Hapsburg, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 18. The direct mails for Brazil and Porto Rico will leave New-York April 15. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York March 30.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE KING OF ITALY

has conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the dignity of Officer of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of cod-liver oil. Dr. De Jongh's light-brown cod-liver oil is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell at auction on MONDAY and two following days, at 4 P. M.,

A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE BOOKS,
Comprising
General Literature, Belles Lettres, Travels, Poetry, Biography, &c., Scarce American Genealogy and Local History, Medical Works, &c.

QUEEN OF CATTLE, AND THE CHAMPION, raised and fattened by GEORGE AYRAULT, Poughkeepsie, are on exhibition at Barclay Street Ferry, ONE WEEK ONLY, being en route for the Centennial. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 15 cents.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

DYEING AND CLEANING AT THE NEW-YORK Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices: No. 98 Duane st., No. 752 Broadway, No. 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Established fifty-seven years.

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Containing a map of the city, a colored plan of the Centennial grounds and buildings, and forty-eight pages of valuable and interesting information.
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Fine edition, extra cloth, 50 cents.

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ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE VICTORIA, and one park phaeton, all nearly new; used by a private family going to Europe. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

CARRIAGES—ALL KINDS, OF MY OWN MAKE; buggies, phaetons, rockaways, expresses, at manufacturers' prices. GRUBE, No. 366 Canal st.

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Also married couples waiting for situations.

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A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU—For families and all others wanting reliable, competent, civil servants, for City or country. At PROTESTANT BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERican widow, as companion to an invalid lady, or house-keeper, or to take charge of a linen-room in a hotel; references given. Call or address S. W., No. 6 East 34th st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to wash, iron, and do house-cleaning; good City reference. Call at No. 105 East 56th st., first floor; Mrs. Martin.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant, neat, tidy, willing and obliging young woman; thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid; also a first-class waitress; would take a place in City or country; can furnish reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for Z.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman; very respectable and recommended; very good waitress; can clean and take care of silver in nice order; makes salads; understands chamber-work thoroughly; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A STRICTLY HONEST young woman, who has several years recommendations; is a good, clean, and careful chamber-maid and parlor-maid; would do some fine washing. Can be seen at Jacquin's Reliable Servants' Agency, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, young girl, who is a quick, orderly, chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has fine recommendations from last place; lady can be seen. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; two years' reference. Address R. M., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid, or as chamber-maid and assist with the care of children. Can be seen at present employer's from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., No. 126 East 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work in a small private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 321 West 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 242 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL lately landed, willing, and obliging, as chamber-maid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 206 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly competent and has excellent references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl as chamber-maid and fine washer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 704 9th av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A nice Protestant girl to do chamber-work and waiting in the City; good references. Call at No. 103 East 27th st., Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; willing to assist with the waiting; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th st.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored woman as chamber-maid. Call or address Rachel Winroe, No. 12 Cornelia st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A CAPABLE CHAMBER-maid desires to make an engagement with a lady who will take her to the country for the Summer; Newport preferred; reference from her present employer. Call at No. 248 Lexington av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, VERY REspectable and well recommended as an excellent family cook; meats, game, &c.; makes nice soups, and is an excellent pastry, bread, and biscuit baker; gets up nice side dishes; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; very clean about her person and work; City or country. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, desserts, &c., and is a superior washer and ironer; can furnish undoubted reference from last employer. Inquire for P., at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER OR GENeral House-work.—By an American young woman; very respectable; good family cook; very good bread and biscuit baker; an excellent washer and ironer; understands house-work; best testimonials; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING AND Ironing.—By a respectable woman whom we know as an excellent family cook; makes good soups, roasts, pastry, &c., and will assist in washing and ironing; can furnish superior reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also, pastry, creams, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish superior City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands French, English, and American cooking, pastry, boning, and larding, also bread, biscuit, and rolls, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish, Protestant young woman; understands good family cooking, desserts, &c., and is a superior washer and ironer; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY AN OBLIGING AND ABLE NORTH OF Ireland girl to cook, wash, and iron; makes soups, bread, biscuit, and desserts; will do washing, and has City reference for four years; City or country; will take a place whenever desired. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH WOMAN, who is a good cook in all branches; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; also makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, preserves, &c.; best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, &c.—BY A steady, reliable, young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A first-class, cheerful, willing, and obliging Protestant girl, with first-class references; City or country. Call at West Side Relief Association, No. 403 West 29th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—TOgether by two respectable young women, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both are thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHO IS AN excellent cook; a good-natured, clean woman; can get up a nice dinner; has the best of City references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, IN A PRIVATE FAMily; would assist with washing, or go in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 218 East 38th st. for two days.

COOK.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNderstands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; would go with family to country in Summer; best City reference. Call at 558 7th av., corner 40th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook and to do the coarse washing; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 158 East 30th st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH BEST City reference; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 404 East 18th st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two women, one as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all its branches; no objection to private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., basement floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; makes bread and desserts; does up linen nicely; good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; is willing to go to the country for the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 215 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS game, jellies, and soups; good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private boarding-house or small hotel; best City reference. Call at No. 186 1st av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN; no objections to the country; good reference. Call at No. 268 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; best City references. Call for two days at No. 14 West 21st st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; DOES ALL kinds English and American cooking; would assist with washing; in a nice family; excellent reference. Call Monday at 228 7th av., near 23d st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE; UNderstands her business in all branches; first-class City reference. Address Business, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PRACTICAL DRESS-maker patronage of first-class families; by day, $2; or at home, cutting and fitting, at reasonable rates; testimonials. Address Clara, Station H.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER; will go out by the day to cut and fit; will take work home. Call at No. 233 East 46th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would engage for $1 50 per day; cuts and trims in all styles; W. & W. machine if required. Address J. W., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER AND operator on sewing-machines, work by the day for private families; understands her business thoroughly. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER, fitter and trimmer, will engage by day or week; old dresses made over; $2 per day; highest references. Address Good Cutter, Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER—WANTS TO MAKE ARRANGEments with some first-class families by the day; satisfaction given. Address A., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, a few more customers by the day; operates on any sewing-machine; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 345 Lexington av.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a most competent seamstress, engagements by the day in respectable families; is an excellent sewer. Call at No. 327 East 16th st.

GENERAL WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; IS an excellent cook and laundress or general servant; makes bread, biscuit, &c.; understands milk and butter; is a neat and obliging girl; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MIDdle-aged woman as housekeeper; thoroughly understands the management of servants and household duties. Address, for one week, Housekeeper, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY American middle aged lady in a kind, good family to take care of house, invalid, or do sewing; any position of trust, for very little compensation; undoubted reference. Call or address M., Christian Home, No. 85 East 4th st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY AN English lady in any capacity where her abilities for general usefulness and interest in her duties would be appreciated; is a thorough housekeeper; reliable references; triflers need not trouble to answer. Address Mrs. B., No. 81 5th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW OF CULture, being a thorough housekeeper, desires a position as such, or any position not menial; references; country preferred. Address L. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENERGETIC, CAPAble New-England housekeeper in a hotel or family; intelligent and companionable; fond of children; experienced in sickness. Call on or address for one week Housekeeper, No. 809 Greenwich st., corner of Jane.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A SINGLE LADY AS EXperienced housekeeper; widower's family preferred; would not object to children or country; best references. Address J. W. M., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED housekeeper; best City references. Address J. C., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A THOROUGH SERVANT, a girl of twenty-three, with four years' reference from last place; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; understands soups, side dishes, &c; is a good laundress; will do general work or down-stairs work; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; is very industrious, and a good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has excellent references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general house-work, or chamber-work, or waiting; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 157 East 14th st., first floor, Room No. 2.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 322 East 29th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Spanish woman in a small family; speaks English fluently, and has best City reference. Call at No. 160 Waverley place, near 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS PROTestant American woman to do general house-work in a small family; is an excellent laundress. Call at No. 237 East 24th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small family; understands washing and ironing; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 152 West 10th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS French lady's maid; understands all kinds of dress-making and hair-dressing; has good taste; speaks German; best City reference. Address A., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid; a good dress-maker; can cut and fit, and operate on machine; no objection to travel; best City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, WHO understands her business thoroughly; preference in a family going to Newport; good reference. Apply at No. 5 Gramercy Park.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman, with excellent City testimonials, as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is also a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell and Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for K. R.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN "WHOM we know" as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries in superior style; can furnish undoubted reference from present employer, who can be seen. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. Inquire for B. M.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a lady for a most respectable girl as laundress and chamber-maid; competent to fill either capacity. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 228 West 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS who thoroughly understands her business in all branches; is a very good fluter and ironer; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 158 East 30th st., second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds of fineries; fluting by scissors and machine; best City reference. Call at No. 333 East 48th st., first floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would like to go to Newport with a family; best City references. Address K. D., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS competent laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 315 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call or address No. 534 2d av. for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; understands all kinds of fluting; five years' City reference. Call at No. 308 East 49th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN maid and seamstress, who speaks French and English; a good dress-maker; would assist with children or light chamber-work; would go to the country. Address Theresa, No. 267 West 43d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan young woman; very respectable and with best testimonials; competent nurse for young and growing children; an excellent seamstress; can cut, fit, operate, make dresses, &c.; very neat, and a desirable person; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a very experienced nurse and a good plain sewer; has best reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR A FAITHFUL, HONEST, and trustworthy woman, as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to travel; can give the most satisfactory references. Call at No. 275 Madison av. from 10 to 4 o'clock.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY nice young German girl, who speaks English; is a fair seamstress and a thorough chamber-maid; well recommended. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE—CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls; one as experienced nurse, the other as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; unexceptionable City references. Call or address for two days No. 45 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT'S NURSE; understands her business; perfectly capable of taking full charge from birth; best City reference. Call at No. 309 East 39th st., first floor.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable young girl as nurse and chamber-maid, or to do some sewing; has good references. Can be seen for three days at 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG TIDY WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; can bring up a babe from its birth; City or country; excellent references. Call at No. 107 West 41st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as nurse and plain seamstress; three years' reference from her present employers. Call or address for two days No. 25 Jane st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS child's nurse, and to assist with sewing; eight years' best City reference. Call at 126 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; can bring up an infant from its birth; City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., room No. 5.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH PROTESTant girl as nurse and to assist with the chamber-work; City references. Call at No. 159 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; IS competent to take care of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call at No. 237 East 24th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, with City reference; has her own sewing-machine; willing to go to the country; makes up ladies' combings and switches. Call or address 404 East 18th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress and dress-maker; is thoroughly competent and has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS, MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG Swiss girl, speaking French, German, and English, as seamstress and maid, or to take care of growing children. Call or address N., No. 785 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COLORED SEAMSTRESS, sewing by the day in a private family. Address Mary E. Harris, No. 143 West 26th st.

WANTED—BY A REFINED AND ACCOMPLISHED Canadian lady of good birth, a position as parlor governess, companion, or reader to a family or lady of high social position; is conversant with several foreign languages; unexceptionable references. Address for one week K. DE KALB, No. 27 Barclay st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman and daughter the charge of a gentleman's house during his absence in Summer; reference given. Apply for two days at 120 West 16th st., in basement.

WET NURSE.—BY A MARRIED WOMAN A BABY to wet nurse at her house; is very healthy; plenty of milk; references exchanged. Call at No. 358 West 44th st., south-east corner 9th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID AND Fine Washing.—By a young woman in City or country; is a thorough waitress, an experienced chamber-maid and understands fine washing and ironing thoroughly, and can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; understands all kind of salads; wait on dinner parties, and can take a man's place; has superior City reference. Can be seen until suited at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or chamber-work and waiting; has reliable City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.; one flight, front.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish girl, speaking English; is a thoroughly-experienced and a first-class girl, neat and good-natured. Can be seen to-day in the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl as waitress and chamber-maid, and will assist with the washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 674 3d av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable colored girl as waitress and chamber-maid; willing and obliging. Call or address No. 145 West 53d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and to do the fine washing; country preferred; excellent references. Call at No. 107 West 41st st.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing and ironing; dresses and children's clothes in the neatest style; shirts finely polished; French fluting and puffing in superior style; families by the dozen or month; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 674 3d av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes families' and gentlemen's washing; seventy-five cents per dozen; fluting; the best City reference. Address Mrs. Anderson, 143 West 19th st.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS, TO TAKE WASHing home or go out by the day; can do any kind of work; terms moderate. Call at No. 241 East 24th st., top floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, gentlemen's or families' washing; 50 cents to 75 cents a dozen; fine fluting. Call at No. 147 West 26th st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, occupying a floor, with all improvements; gentlemen's or families' washing; best references. Call at No. 339 East 36th st., fourth floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go washing by the day or take it home. Call at No. 143 West 49th st. Mrs. Dolan.

WASHING.—MRS. WINROE WISHES LADIES' or gentlemen's washing by the week or month. Call at No. 6 Minetta st., top floor, back.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house at 75 cents per dozen; puffing, fluting, and polishing done promptly; best reference. Mrs. Fagga, No. 473 7th av.

WASHING.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS WISHES LAdies' and gentlemen's washing; first-class City references. Call at No. 151 West 25th st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WELL EDUCATED AS A physician, and of good address, desires situation where his education may be of use to employer; no objection to travel. Address M. B., care Box No. 1,128 Springfield, Mass.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; SPEAKS ENGlish; is thoroughly competent in the above capacity; has three years' recommendations; is temperate, and strictly honest. Can be engaged at Jacquin's French Agency, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN MAN COOK; understands his business thoroughly; can take entire charge of the marketing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A MIDdle-aged man, (Swede;) is a skillful City driver; takes good care of the horses and harness; can wash carriages; is competent, and has fifteen years' experience in both branches; is a Protestant and single; strictly sober, honest, and faithful; can do any kind of work on a gentleman's place, and willing to do so when not employed in the stable; willing and obliging; has good references. Address Christopher, Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can be highly recommended by one of the first families of the City as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; willing and obliging. Address M. W., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, FIRST CLASS.—By a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class driver; six years' best City references; does not smoke or drink; willing and obliging; is not afraid of work; can be highly recommended in this City. Address D. C., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; long and satisfactory recommendations; willing to make himself generally useful. Call at or address Thomas Quinn, No. 70 Charles st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; three years' references from last employer; willing and obliging in every respect. Address B., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business; careful City driver; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; will be found agreeable, willing, and obliging. Call or address Coachman, No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, who is a first-class groom; has first-class City and country references; has been living in the country for the last five years, and left on account of employer selling his horses. Call or address J. C., for two days at private stable No. 221 West 41st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; Protestant; sober, honest, and obliging; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages perfectly, and a careful City driver; best City reference from last and former employer. Call or address for three days J. M., 119 West 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN WHO THORoughly understands the care and treatment of horses; also, the care of fine harness, carriages, &c.; is a good, careful driver, in City or country; willing and obliging; highly recommended. Address W. B., No. 301 West Houston st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; City or country; will make himself useful around a gentleman's place; has nine years' best City references. Address M. K., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, PROTestant; understands the business thoroughly; also, is a trainer, and can treat in disease of any kind; will be found willing and obliging, with first-class City reference. Call on or address T. K., No. 2 5th st., corner of Bowery.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has the best of City reference; willing and obliging, sober and honest; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Address Robert, Box No. 3[illegible]6 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT single man, aged twenty-eight years, who can care and drive horses, wash carriages, clean harness, &c.; will, if required, care cows, milk, mow lawns, tend flowers, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman in a private family, or would like to take care of a gentleman's trotters, has the very best City references from his last employer. Address R. W., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED; first-class City driver; competent in all capacities of his business; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; no objection to any part of the country; good City reference. Address W. H. E., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country references. Address K. Y., Box 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the business; can give eleven years' best City reference; strictly temperate. Call or address T. K., at E. A. Packer's, No. 111 Broadway, room No. 29.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE, PROTESTANT young man; understands vegetable and flower gardening, and is willing to assist in the same; good reference. Address W. B., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; married, one child; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country; willing and obliging. Address J. W., No. 45 West 30th st., feed store.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INcumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will be highly recommended by his employer; wife is a first-class laundress, if required. Address T. B., No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; seven years in his place sober, steady; highly recommended; will be disengaged in a few days. Address J. R., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISHMAN; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; first-class City reference; married, without incumbrance. Call or address H. J., J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully; he thoroughly understands his business, is strictly temperate, and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 713 7th av., rear building.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; is willing to make himself generally useful; will assist in a garden; has good reference; the country preferred. Address J. J., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THOROughly understands the business in all its branches; will be found sober and trustworthy, willing and obliging, with first-class City reference. Address T. K., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, married; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; wife first-class cook; no family; good references. Address W. B., No. 64 Charlton st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can well recommend in all respects. Call or address J. M., care Mr. Caleb T. Smith, No. 123 Front st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR COACHman.—By a middle-aged Englishman, single; good references in every respect. Apply to J. B. L., No. 124 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business, having the best City recommendations; none but those in want of a first-class man need answer. Call or address M. Logan, 165 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS first-class coachman and groom; no objections to the country; best City reference. Address J. M., Box 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; has no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; City or country; can milk; three years' reference. Call or address No. 51 East 33d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; City or country; good reference. Call on or address for two days No. 21 West 44th st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE ENGLISHman as coachman; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 16 East 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; City or country; first-class reference. Call or address G. P., No. 713 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, married, whom he can highly recommend; is also a good gardener, and competent in every respect; is not afraid of work. Address W. T., Box No. 3,139 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business, with five years' best City reference; is temperate, willing, and obliging. Call or address W. S., 37 West 43d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business; best reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days on W. H., No. 814 7th av.

COACHMAN.—WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands his business, and with the best City recommendations. Inquire for M. L. of J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; a careful driver, and reliable in every respect; best City reference. Can be seen by calling on B. H., private stable, No. 4 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman and groom; has no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; City, or would like to go to the country. Address or call at No. 51 East 33d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—FRENCH; FIRST-CLASS CITY references from last employer. Address A. K.; care Messrs. Brewster & Co., 5th av., corner 14th st.

FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.—BY AN American and wife, aged forty-six years, no incumbrance; man is a practical working farmer, experienced in every branch; wife an excellent dairy woman and poultry raiser, and would board help if required; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN as farmer to take charge of a gentleman's place in the country; good reference. Call on or address J. A., No. 329 West 39th st., for two days.

FARMER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED NINEteen, on a farm or to drive a wagon in the City. Call or address No. 1,066 3d av.

FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN AS footman, and be generally useful around the house; has three and a half years' City reference from present employer. Apply at No. 39 5th av.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A single man, aged twenty-eight years, who can do all kinds of gardening, including greenhouse, graperies, hot beds, &c.; can also care horses and cattle, milk, &c.; or would assist a gardener; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; is a good florist and vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands the management of a gentleman's place; will see to horse or cow if necessary; has first-class City reference. Address C., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

GARDENER—HOUSE-WORK.—BY MAN AND wife; man can work in garden, take care of horses, and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; wife can do general house-work; City and country reference. Address J. B. C., care of C. C. Bedell & Co., No. 342 4th av., near 25th st.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A PRACtical vegetable gardener; a good, careful hand with horses and cows; sober, honest, useful man; Protestant; good reference. Address R. P., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS the care of greenhouses and graperies; Scotch, single; first-class reference. Call or address W. A., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—THORoughly understands taking care of a gentleman's place; is a good milker; good reference. Call on or address William Johnson, 106 Greene st., second floor.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as first-class gardener, one who understands his business in all its branches; or would take charge of a farm if required; can give first-class reference. Address D. Lawler, gardener, at Hon. John Jay's, Katonah, New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER, (SINgle,) who thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruit and vegetables; first-class City reference given. Address J. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS gardener; thoroughly understands his business; wife to work in the house; best reference. Address F. D., No. 516 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GARdener, (single;) thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruit, and vegetables. Address S. J., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; no family; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, hot and cold graperies, and all kinds of flowers, fruits, and vegetables; first-class reference. Call or address J. H., seed store, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A NORWEGIAN, SINGLE; CAN furnish satisfactory references from all employers. Address C. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GROOM OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; City or country; will be found smart and active; is willing and obliging, and not afraid of work. Address F. E., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE—TO CARE AN INVALID GENTLEMAN, OR Gentleman's Valet or Body Servant.—By a German Protestant single man, aged thirty-five years, who has good experience as a nurse; good recommendations. Apply or call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A HOLland man and wife, aged twenty-four years; no children; he speaks good English, and can do gardening, care horses and cattle, milk, drive, mow lawns, &c.; wife can do good cooking; a nice washer and ironer, also good chamber-maid and waitress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING GOOD English, as waiter and to make himself generally useful in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 882 6th av., between 49th and 50th sts., cigar store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, IN A private family; has excellent City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address Henry James, Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; very satisfied for the country; can drive and do a little kitchen-work; good City references; speaks English. Address Henry, No. 610 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; best City references; no objection to the country. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st., Room No. 2.

WAITER OR COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED man as waiter or coachman; can give satisfactory reference in both capacities from present employer. Apply for two days at No. 46 Irving place.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; best City references; no objection to the country. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st., Room No. 2.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address C. H., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO, BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
New-York, March 24, 1876.

A PLAN FOR ARRANGING THE AFFAIRS OF THE **MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY,**

Has been prepared and has received the approval of a large number of those interested.

It proposes:

First—That the first mortgage bondholders shall accept interest in gold, at the rate of four per cent. per annum for the next three years, and five per cent. for the ensuing three years, and shall fund past due coupons and the difference between above rates and seven per cent. in a new second mortgage income bond at eighty per cent. of its par value.

Second—That the floating debt creditors shall accept any first mortgage or Booneville Bridge Bonds, held as collateral, in payment of their claims as far as so secured at certain equitable rates, and for unsecured claims shall receive new second mortgage income bonds, as above, at the same rate of eighty per cent.

Third—That the present second mortgage shall be canceled and the new mortgage executed for $10,000,000, the bonds to bear interest at six per cent. per annum in cash, if the net earnings of the railway admit, otherwise in certificates redeemable with six per cent. interest out of revenue before payment of any dividend upon the stock.

Fourth—That the net earnings in excess of the amount required for above purposes are to be applied toward increasing the cash payments upon the first mortgage coupons, and should *two* successive first mortgage coupons be paid in full, the road is to be surrendered to the stockholders. That until then and pending the proposed agreement, the Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee under the mortgage, shall take possession of the railway and its property and manage the same in accordance therewith, assisted by an Advisory Board, to consist of five members, appointed by bondholders, creditors, and Directors of the railway company, and two by the Trust Company.

Should the agreement be adopted, application will be made to the courts to the end that the Trust Company be put in possession, and that the first two per cent. payment, for which funds are understood to be on hand, may be made.

Agreements for signature are to be found at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, to which the attention of parties interested is invited.

EDWARD KING, President.

THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

By the terms of an agreement made in August, 1875, between this company and a majority of its bondholders and stockholders, it was provided that the bonds and past-due coupons of certain issues should be surrendered, and that new bonds, preferred stock, and land scrip should be issued and accepted as payment thereof, and that said bonds and coupons are to be deposited subject to the order of the undersigned Trustees, to be held by them solely for the purpose of carrying said agreement into effect according to its terms; the deposit to be made either in the Associatie Cassa in Amsterdam, Holland, or in the Union Bank of London, in England, or in the United States Trust Company in New-York.

The bonds to be surrendered are those known as bonds of the Main Line $3,000,000 mortgage of 1864, the Main Line $6,000,000 mortgage of 1868, the $1,200,000 Branch Line mortgage of 1862, and the outstanding $1,131,000 of the $2,800,000 Branch Line mortgage of October, 1865, and the outstanding $1,000,000 bonds of the mortgage of 1870, together with all past due coupons.

The aggregate amount of the outstanding bonds of the various issues above named is about $11,500,000, of which more than $9,000,000 have already been deposited in pursuance of said agreement, and all holders of any of said bonds who desire to participate in the advantages of said agreement are required to deposit their bonds and the past-due coupons thereon, as above provided, within thirty days from this date.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1876.

GEO. S. COE,
JOHN S. BARNES,
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, } Trustees.
J. CARP,
J. C. DE VRIES,

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,963	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

HOLDERS of BONDS issued by the above Company, and holders of

DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN BONDS,

desiring to preserve the unity of the road, and who favor an amicable settlement of the affairs of the company, are invited to join in plan of reorganization presented by the undersigned committee:

SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange place, New-York.
F. D. TAPPEN, President Gallatin Bank, No. 36 Wall st., New-York.
SOLOMON MEAD, Greenwich, Conn.
JOHN WELSH, JR., of S. & W. Welsh, No. 74 Beaver st., New-York.
H. K. THURBER, West Broadway, Reade and Hudson sts., New-York.

Copies of the plan will be furnished on application to
SUMNER R. STONE, Chairman,
Post Office Box No. 2,130, New-York.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF "WESTERN EXTENSION" FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE "NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY."—In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale entered December 7, 1875, in the action entitled: Supreme Court, Tompkins County, Delos DeWolf et al., Trustees, plaintiffs, against The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company et al., defendants.

The undersigned Referee, duly appointed therein, hereby gives notice that he will attend, at his office, No. 182 Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., to take proof of the ownership and amount of such bonds, and the owners and holders thereof are required to appear before the said Referee at the time and place aforesaid, and present their claims and proof of ownership and amount of said bonds.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1876.

D. IRA BAKER.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PAYment has been stopped on two notes, for $1,350 each, made by E. A. Billings, payable to "The Trojan Marble Company," dated May 1, 1875, one payable in twelve months and the other in sixteen months, at the National Exchange Bank in Troy, N. Y. All persons are cautioned against negotiating them.

CHRISTIE & BOARDMAN.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, March 20, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of this bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-rooms on TUESDAY, April 11, 1876. Poll open from 7:30 to 8:30 P. M.

A. S. FRISSELL, Cashier.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DEFAULTED BONDS OF THE CITY OF VICKSburg and City of Mobile, bought by W. H. HAYS, No. 6 Broad st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 15, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BOND-HOLDERS.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and the transaction of such other lawful business as may be presented, will be held at the company's offices, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours of the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1876, at the office of the company, corner 2d av. and 63d st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 10.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECtors of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 28, 1876, at the general office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

ELECTION.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 3d of April next. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1876.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the preferred stock of this company, of $7 per share, has been declared out of the net earnings of 1874, and a further dividend of $7 per share out of the net earnings of 1875, said dividends to be paid on the 10th day of April next, in the consolidated sinking fund bonds of this company.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 23d day of March, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 10th day of April next. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY,
TRENTON, N. J., March 20, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the capital stock of this company will be paid on and after the 10th day of April next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 31 Cortlandt st., corner of New Church st., (Room No. 65 new building of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company,) New-York, and No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 1st day of April next.

LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON
AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 82 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE COUPONS ON THE CONSOLIDATED eight per cent. currency bonds of this company, maturing April 1, 1876, will be paid at the National City Bank. C. ENNIS, Financial Agent.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 27th day of April next. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st day of March.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAIL-WAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this company, due April 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date, at the Phenix National Bank, No. 45 Wall st.

HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND..........THURSDAY, March 30, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M. | Helvetia, Ap'l 15, 9:30 A. M.
The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M. | England, April 22, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
WILMINGTON..........WEDNESDAY.......MARCH 29
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY.......APRIL 1
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, April 6
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, April 20

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to **AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,**
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ANCHORIA..........SATURDAY, March 25, 3 P. M.
ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
WILMINGTON..........TUESDAY, March 28
COLUMBUS..........THURSDAY, April 6

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
JAVA.......WED., M'ch 29 | CHINA.......WED., April 12
ALGERIA.....WED., April 5 | BOTHNIA.....WED., April 19

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 1, at 1 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN..........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING..........April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO..........April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA..........April 18, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA..........April 25, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80 according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES..........March 28.
ALPS..........April 12.
FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI:
CLARIBEL..........March 30.
ATLAS..........April 20.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE. Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, April 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........Saturday, April 15
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, April 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, April 29, at 10 A. M.
from Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN PASSAGE..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
HABSBURG..Sat., April 1 | ODER.........Sat., April 15
NECKER......Sat., April 8 | MAIN.........Sat., April 22
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON..........FRIDAY, March 31, 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF PEKING..........April 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, March 30
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, April 13
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, May 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 16 and May 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $1.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $1.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

CLOTHING.

New-York, Feb. 26, 1876.

MAX STADLER, | **MAX STADLER & CO.,**
Late Stadler & Co. | Ball, Black & Co.'s Building, 565 and 567 Broadway, corner Prince st.

Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building, where they are ready to sell

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently they can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.

They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock. The entrance for customers is through Ball, Black & Co.'s store, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

MAX STADLER & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WILLIAM A. COLLINS, (COLLINS & CO.,) ENgrosser, copyist, and lithographer, No. 20 Nassau st., respectfully appeals to his patrons in the legal profession that they will refuse the solicitations of other persons who have been in his employ, and who are seeking by unworthy means to deprive him of the patronage which he has gained by many years of faithful service to the profession, and which he trusts will not be withdrawn from him for the benefit of persons wrongfully endeavoring to injure him.

HELP WANTED.

A LADY WANTED WHO WOULD REside with and be a companion to an elderly lady with failing eyesight; must be over twenty-five years of age, cultivated in mind and manners, and who can make herself loved and respected in the family. Address C. W., Box No. 5,549 New-York Post Office.

GIRLS! GIRLS!! GIRLS!!!

Get places now in Philadelphia, so that you can see the Great Centennial Exhibition; plenty places; good wages. Address Odell's Employment Bureau, No. 1,707 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

WANTED.—A FRENCH, NORTH GERMAN, OR English (preferred) lady's maid, who thoroughly understands her duties. Must be a good dress-maker, hair-dresser, and packer, willing to travel. None without personal reference need apply, at No. 25 West 55th st., Monday and Tuesday, 9 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS, SOBER, RELIABLE cook for a family of forty persons; must do all kinds of good cooking; two kitchen girls kept; City reference. Address L. HARRIS, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress; none but those with best City references need apply at No. 7 West 21st st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; good City references required. Call at No. 30 West 37th st.

WANTED—A FRENCH MAID WHO UNDERSTANDS sewing and is well recommended. Call at No. 30 West Washington square at any time on Monday.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, March 25, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold the four-story brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 57 Willett street, west side, between Delancey and Rivington streets, for $7,850, to Philip Bohnet. No other sales were made, the legal sale by Messrs. Bleecker & Co. of a house and lot on East Thirty-first street, east of Second avenue, being adjourned to the 31st inst., and the sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of Morrisania property, to April 5. The sale by James L. Wells, at Morrisania, of property on Fordham avenue, did not take place, the foreclosure proceedings having been arranged.

The market during the past week has shown no signs of improvement, and if anything the property sold has brought lower figures than usual. All the sales made have been under legal orders, and in some instances great bargains have been obtained. Investors, or parties having money at their command, make a great mistake in not giving more attention to the auctions daily held at the Exchange, for City real estate purchased at the low prices now ruling cannot fail to return a large profit in the near future.

The total value of City property sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, March 25, amounts to $306,936, as against $552,411, the figures for the previous six business days.

Special attention is called to the proposed sales of Boulevard property, in charge of A. H. Muller & Son, on Wednesday, and to the sale of houses and lots by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., on Thursday.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, sales are announced to take place as follows:

To-day. (Monday,) March 27.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Second avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 50 by 150, on Washington avenue, west side, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, known as lot No. 70 on map of Morrisania Manor.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 72.2 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Eighty-fourth street, north side, 150 feet west of Third avenue.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of four lots, together in size 100 by 100, on Lorillard street, east side, 53.5 feet north of the West Farms road, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Tuesday, March 28.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of three lots, each 16.8 by 99.11, with buildings partly erected thereon, on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh avenue, and three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 450 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 435 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, A. F. Kercheis, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, south side, 150 feet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, J. E. Berry, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25.11 by 65, on Third avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Third street. Also, similar sale, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Eighty-first street, south side, 160 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Scribner, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one lot of 25 by 200 on Broadway, west side, extending through to Crosby street, between Broom and Howard streets; also, one lot 25 by 119, with building, No. 34 Howard street, north side, and one lot 25 by 100, with building, No. 29 Howard street, south side, between Broadway and Crosby streets; also, similar sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 65, on Second avenue, south-east corner of Thirty-seventh street; also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, W. B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 135 by 204.4, with buildings, on East Eighty-fifth street, north side, extending through to Eighty-sixth street, 100 feet west of Second avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 224 East Eightieth street, south side, 300 feet East of Third avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 19 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 326 feet east of First avenue. Also, similar sale, G. P. Haws, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 77.2 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, south side, 275 feet west of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, J. Lindley, Esq., Referee, of one acre of land on High Bridge Road, near Avenue A, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, known as lots Nos. 305 to 307 inclusive, on map of the farm of Charles Berrian.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ira B. Wheeler, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Seventieth street, north side, 300 feet west of Eleventh avenue, and three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Seventy-first street, south side, 325 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-third street, north side, 105 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick house, with lot 24.8 by 112, on Third avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-sixth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 137.6 by 200, on High Bridge avenue, north side, 500 feet west of Union avenue, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Parris, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 90 by 16 by 107 by 100 by 120, on Fordham avenue, north side, 150 feet east of Taylor street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Wednesday, March 29.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the very valuable property located on the Grand Boulevard, west side, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first streets, embracing a plot of land 199.10 by 125, being the entire front between the streets named, with a handsome stone and brick dwelling and a two-story and basement brick stable thereon. Also, similar sale, Charles H. Woodruff, Esq., Referee, of a plot of eight lots, together in size 100 by 204.4, on West Seventy-eighth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-ninth street, 150 feet west of Ninth avenue. Also, similar sale, P. T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land 50 by 65, with buildings, on West Houston street, south-east corner of South Fifth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Executor's sale, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen W. Gaines, Esq., Referee, of the following City property: Two five-story brick buildings, with lot 24 by 78.4 by 27.6 by 93, on Rose street, north side, extending through to New Chambers street, known as No. 48 Rose street and No. 22 New Chambers street; premises Nos. 348 and 350 West Forty-first street being a plot of land 50 by 98.9, with a five-story brick house in front and a brick building in rear, and two lots, together in size 51.1 by 100.8, on East Eighty-eighth street, 235.6 feet east of Fourth avenue; also, two lots, each 25 by 100, on Sumpter street, Brooklyn, south side, 150 feet east of Hopkinson avenue; also, 56 acres of land in the town of Minerva, Essex County, this State, and 40 acres in the County of Alamakee, Iowa.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. W. Poucher, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with plot 45.10 by 65, on Avenue C, north-west corner of Thirteenth street, and one house, with lot 23 by 68.9, on East Thirteenth street, north side, 65 feet west of Avenue C. Also, similar sale, L. H. Sandford, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, south side, 120 feet west of Third avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20.6 by 60, No. 222 Wooster street, east side, 141 feet south of Amity street.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Receiver's sale, under the direction of William M. Banks, Esq., of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 15 by 100.11, No. 237 East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, between Second and Third avenues.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. B. Tappen, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 85 by 90 by 60 by 335 by 197 by 125 by 50 by 50 by 126 by 50 by 100, on Thomas avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Sandford street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a one-sixth interest in a house and lot on the Bowery, east side, near Stanton street, formerly owned by Lewis Beach, deceased.

Thursday, March 30.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., public auction sale of the following valuable improved City real estate: One four-story English basement brown-stone-front house, 18 by 60, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 15 East Forty-ninth street, north side, between Fifth and Madison avenues; one four-story and basement brick and brown-stone front house, 25 by 55, with lot 73 feet deep, No. 190 West Tenth street, south side, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; one three-story and basement brick house, 20 by 46, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 446 West Thirty-fourth street, south side, about 450 feet west of Ninth avenue, and one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 18.9 by 65, with lease of lot 105.5 feet deep, No. 30 West Fiftieth street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; lease from Columbia College, has fourteen years to run, with three renewals of twenty-one years each, present ground rent $324 per annum.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, to close estate of Richard M. Blatchford, deceased, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 33 by 68, with lease of lot 103.3 feet deep, No. 6 East Fourteenth street, south side, 67 feet east of Fifth avenue, lease from the Spingler estate, dated Feb. 1, 1868, term twenty-one years, with renewal; present ground rent, $1,800 per annum and taxes; also, leasehold plot, 33 by 25, in rear of above, term one year, from Jan. 31, 1876; ground rent, $116 66 per year. Also, Administratrix's sale, to close estate of George Platt, deceased, of the three-story and basement brick building, 25.9 by 55, with lease of lot 100 feet deep, No. 61 Seventh avenue, north-east corner of Fourteenth street; lease from Trustees of N. P. Rogers, dated May 1, 1875, term twenty-one years; ground rent, $1,000 per annum and taxes. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Ninth street, north side, 250 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 328 Greenwich street, west side, between Duane and Jay streets. Also, similar sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lease of lot, No. 134 Chrystie street, east side, between Broome and Delancey streets; lease dated May 1, 1871; term to run, fifteen years.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Eli Root, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on East Ninety-first street, south side, 225 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, south side, 205 feet east of Third avenue.

By ——, auctioneer, at Dover Plains, Dutchess County, this State, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of a farm of choice land, containing 270 acres, with first-class buildings thereon, located within a mile of the Harlem Railroad station.

Friday, March 31.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on East Thirty-first street, north side, 280 feet east of Second avenue. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 19.9 by 70, on First avenue, west side, 61 feet south of Forty-fifth street.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a three-story brick house, with plot 78 by 150, on Fourth avenue, east side, 73 feet north of Eighteenth street.

By B. Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 15 by 80, on East Seventy-third street, north side, 18 feet west of Madison avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander F. Kercheis, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lease of lots, each 18.9 by 100.5, on West Forty-fifth street, north side, 298.9 feet west of Eighth avenue, Astor leases, dated May, 1872, term twenty-one years. Also, similar sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 41 by 16.3 by 4 by 22.8 by about 53, on West 30th street, south side, 34 feet east of Seventh avenue, and a lot 23 by 98.9, adjoining on the east side.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court sale, under the direction of John B. Morgan, Esq., Committee, of the house, 16.6 by 55, with lot 80 feet deep, No. 28 East Eighty-fourth street, south side, 18 feet west of Madison avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Friedman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of four lots, together in size 50 by 204.4, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-seventh street, 45 feet east of Madison avenue.

Saturday, April 1.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. A. Casserly, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 67.2 by 27.4 by 56 feet, on East Fourth street, north side, 250 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. B. Hoxie, Esq., Referee, of lot 21.4 by 100.5 feet, with improvements, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 89.8 feet west of Ninth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALE—SATURDAY, MARCH 25.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 57 Willett st., w. s., between Delancey and Rivington sts., lot 25x100	$7,850

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 24.

71st st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 204.4 to 72d st. x100; also, 72d st., s. s., 298 ft. e. of Avenue A, 100x102.2; Jette Kohner and husband to Jacob Brunner	$40,000
11th st., s. s., 222.10 ft. e. of 6th av., 22x94.10; Mary J. Kenny and husband to Edward Prime and others, Trustees	17,000
1st av., n. e. corner of 72d st., 51.2x113; Isaac A. Moran and wife to Philip Ebling and others	7,000
Avenue A, e. s., 21.5 ft. n. of 82d st., 60x78; Wilhelm Newhaus to Johann H. Borgstede	3,694
Water st., n. s., 126.8 ft. s. of Market st., 25x59.11, (½ part;) John Calverly to William H. Phillips	3,000
Nassau st., n. e. corner of Ann st., 25.6x39.3x40.10x irregular; Daniel Fanshaw and wife and others to Margaret A. Coverly	26,852
4th av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 57th st., 50.5x90, (31-33 part of;) Althea Schmid and others to Edward G. Tinker	18,787
62d st., n. s., 220.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 17x96.5; Henry Grossmayer and wife to Marie Friedlander	14,000
6th av., w. s., 17.6 ft. s. of land of Samuel Jones, 17.10x100; Henry Grote and wife to August H. Schultke and wife	16,000
Lexington av., s. w. corner of 28th st., 19.9x77; Alexander F. Kircheis, Referee, to Richard Berry	20,600
Pearl st., No. 487½, s. w. s., 21.11 ft. n. w. of City Hall place, 25x86.3; George P. Smith, Referee, to William Stevens	11,350
2d av., w. s., 84.4 ft. n. of 55th st., 20x66; B. E. McCafferty, Referee, to Catharine Siebert	1,400
4th av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 57th st., 50.5x90; Oscar H. Maynard and others, Guardians of, to E. G. Tinker	1,212
LEASES RECORDED.	
2d av., n. e. corner of 122d st., No. 2,380, store and basement; James Meagher to Nicholas F. Kinnally	$600
Jay st., No. 7, five years; Ann Voorhis to Joseph Walgaring	700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.

I offer for sale this splendid 25x60x100 brown-stone high-stoop four story house at a price that more than meets the times; owner wants money in his business and must sell.

W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway.

NO. 716 MADISON AV.—HOUSE IS BUILT IN the very best manner; elegantly and completely finished; frescoed throughout; mirrors and cabinet-work by the best manufacturer in the City; will be sold for less than any house equal in finish and location in the City; or will be rented. Apply on premises.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK,
Astor House, Office No. 37.
FOR SALE, DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED.

NO. 23 WEST 48TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house for sale, reasonably. Full-size, well-built, and finished in first-class style. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, the four-story brown-stone house No. 45 East 25th st., near Madison square, 25x60 feet; well built and arranged and in perfect order; lot 98.9. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FINISHED FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; frescoed, and in perfect order; Madison av., near 59th st.; at a very low price; terms to suit. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., No. 72 West 34th st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FULL-SIZED, FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house No. 23 West 48th st.; house finished in first-class style; price reasonable. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., HAS trust funds to loan and to purchase mortgages on approved New-York and Brooklyn real estate. Principals apply with papers.

BELOW COST—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE IN Twenty-third Ward. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 14 West 50th st.; one of the best locations in the City. Apply at No. 7 West 50th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house; eleven rooms, bath, storeroom, heater, elevated oven range, two water-closets, &c. Address R. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE Surrogate Court, under the direction of the Executors of Robert H. Pearson, of leasehold property on Barclay and Warren sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 20, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BARCLAY STREET, No. 29.—The five-story brown-stone store and lot 25x114.6 feet, leased twenty-one years from May 1, 1874; ground rent $1,793 per annum and taxes.

WARREN STREET, No. 45.—The five-story marble-front store and lot 25x75 feet, leased twenty-one years from May 1, 1873; ground rent $1,500 per annum and taxes.

Terms of sale, cash.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, } Executors of
CLEMENT J. DESPARD, } Robert H. Pearson.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, March 30th, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the desirable farm situated in the beautiful valley of Dover Plains, about one mile from Harlem Railroad Station; contains 270 acres, under fine cultivation; has been kept for years as a stock and milk farm; buildings large and all first-class. For a farmer who desires a beautiful home, or a gentleman desiring a Summer residence, where health, pleasant surroundings, fine views, easy access to the City is an object, no finer location can be found.

TERMS OF SALE—Sixty per cent. bond and mortgage for five years. Will be sold, at the same time, eighty head of choice milch cows. For further particulars, address GEORGE T. BELDING, Dover Plains, N.Y.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BLACKWELL, RIKER & WILKINS

Will sell at 12 M.,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29,

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. M. Banks, Esq., Receiver of the Security Savings Bank.

The THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSE, with lot 15x100.11, known as No. 237 East 118th st., New-York.

Can be seen at any time.

Maps, &c., of auctioneers, No. 4 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE IN LENOX.

The undersigned will attend to the buying, selling and leasing of real estate in Lenox, Pittsfield, and vicinity. Refers to Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, and Samuel G. Ward, Esq., New-York.

GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr.

Lenox, Mass., March 1, 1876.

AT MORRISTOWN—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, an elegant country seat of from 3 to 7 acres in garden and lawn; fine old trees, large new house, gas and water; location beautiful; convenient to schools, churches, and depot. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

W. N. GRISWOLD,

REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTION OFFICES
NO. 744 BROADWAY.

TO LET—In the splendid building No. 8 Union square, store floor and basement; also, first floor over store, an elegant lodge-room over 100 feet deep. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—A very fine four-story Philadelphia brick house, No. 45 East 9th st. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—No. 19 Washington place, three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, in perfect order. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—Upper part of No. 13 Clinton place, nine rooms; all modern improvements. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—Upper part of No. 6 Clinton place, very suitable for a modiste; has been occupied the last seven years for that business. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—South-east corner and 9th st. and Broadway; superior store and basement, 100 feet deep; also, the upper part of same building. Has been used for a restaurant. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—Upper part of No. 14 West 11th st., 11 elegant rooms; all modern improvements. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—No. 25 Clinton place; basement store, suitable for first-class grocer; rent low. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim, in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

A VERY COMPLETE AND ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED private house to rent, just out of 5th av., between 40th and 50th sts.; house alone cost $50,000; to secure a responsible tenant for one or more years, will rent at $300 per month.

This is one of the most complete and attractive houses offered this season; four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone.

JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A BEAUtiful brown-stone house; West 23d st.; on lease if wanted; furnished or unfurnished; four-story high-stoop; owner declines house-keeping because of ill health; this house is splendidly decorated; a perfect house; object is to secure a responsible private party, and rent will be made low.

JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.

HANDSOME HOUSES—FURNACE, GAS, WATER, ten rooms, all improvements, and half an acre, near depot; rent, $325; large houses, $500. Also, a beautiful furnished house, all improvements, fine location. Send your address, and I will call. Apply at Woglom's book store, No. 239 Greenwich st., near Barclay, or to ROBT. PEELE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

A CARD TO HOUSE SEEKERS.

We shall offer THIS (Monday) MORNING a large number of houses at from $100 to $500 reduction in rent, ranging from $700 to $1,500.

JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, ON THE banks of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence, with ten acres, thirty-five minutes from 42d and 30th sts. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FROM JUNE 1 to Nov. 1, full-sized house, well located on West side, at $150 per month, to a careful tenant. Apply to L. CABOT, No. 85 Beaver st.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY and attic houses No. 233 West 23d st. and Nos. 224, 248, 256 West 24th st. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or to A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

TO LET.—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house, No. 12 Livingston place, opposite Dr. Tyng, Sr's, Church; all the modern improvements. Livingston place is the fourth street east of Union square. Apply to W. MULLANY, No. 6 Pine st.

TO LET—BY THE YEAR, FOR HOUSEKEEPING, from May 1; second floor of house No. 108 West 29th st.; modern improvements; family to consist of two only; owner resides in the house; can be seen from 2 to 5; references required.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

AT TARRYTOWN—TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A large, finely-furnished house, thirty rooms, all conveniences, will be rented cheap to 1st of September for boarders, or leased for young ladies' seminary. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE ON THE St. Lawrence, near Waddington, St. Lawrence County, suitable for a large private family, or a hotel; rent only $1,200 a year; value, $40,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEA BRIGHT.—Furnished cottages to rent; also, houses, building sites, and acre plots for sale. Printed catalogues and full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

HOTEL—RUTHERFURD PARK—THIRTY minutes from New-York City; thirty rooms; new and complete; for rent or sale. R. K. STEWART, No. 81 Cedar st.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to rent in all parts of the City, and at Newark, Elizabeth, Orange, &c., N. J. CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to rent by F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LET.—AT PORT WASHINGTON, LONG ISLAND, a large house with stable and one acre of land. Apply to IRA STARR, No. 445 Grand st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HOUSE ON 23D st., near 6th av., possession May 1. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,

Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

ASTOR HOUSE.

OFFICES
TO LET
At Low Prices.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET.

Marble-front store No. 123 Chambers st., well lighted.
No. 309 Greenwich st., now occupied by Butter and Cheese Exchange; will be altered to suit tenant.
No. 313 Greenwich st., corner Reade st.
Upper lofts of nine-story building corner Reade and Greenwich sts., in good order and well lighted.
Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

TO LUMBER DEALERS—WHARF, STORE-HOUSE, &c., TO LET.—Business stand of J. B. Cooley, lately deceased, at Elizabethport, N. J., occupied for many years for lumber and coal business. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, mornings; or No. 147 2d st., Elizabethport, afternoons.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE CHANGES now being made in the desirable marble building, Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau st. Offices and suites for law, commercial, and banking purposes, can be secured at moderate rents. T. E. DAVIS, Room No. 6.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

STORE NO. 67 PEARL ST. TO LET.—APply to WM. L. ALLEN on the premises or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 29 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STORE AND BASEMENT, CORNER OF 5th av. and 22d st.; 100 feet deep; possession immediate; unrivaled position. HENRY BERGH, No. 100 East 22d st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses and flats in all parts of this City, and houses at Orange, Elizabeth, &c., for which we have daily applications. Those wishing to sell or exchange property can find buyers through the office of CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN THE NINTH Ward. Address J. H. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, giving rent and location.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

YAK LACES.

ONE INCH WIDE, 6c.
ONE AND ONE-HALF INCHES WIDE, 8c.
TWO INCHES WIDE, 10c.
TWO AND ONE-HALF INCHES WIDE, 15c.
THREE INCHES WIDE, 20c.
Very fine at 25c. and 29c., worth 50c. and 60c.

REAL GUIPURE LACES

At 10c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 60c.
3 inches wide, 79c.,
ABOUT ONE-THIRD FORMER PRICES.

☞ECRU LACES AND NETS, ALL REDUCED.

ONE HUNDRED STYLES
NEW MADE-UP
LACE GOODS.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

FINE EDGINGS. { ½-inch wide, 4c.
1-inch wide, 6 and 8c.
1½-inches wide, 10 and 12c.
2-inch, 2½-inch, and 3-inch, 15c., 18c., 20c., 23c., 25c., 28c.

THESE ARE FULLY ONE-THIRD BELOW FORMER PRICES.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,

Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen st.

ANDREWS' PATENT PASSENGER ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING, CONNECTING WITH BASEMENT AND FIVE UPPER FLOORS.

Removal.

McGibbon & Co.,

LATE NO. 172 5TH AV.,
Removed to

No. 913 Broadway,

Between 20th and 21st sts.

UPHOLSTERY,
LINEN GOODS, &c.
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

GRAND CENTRAL DRY AND FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

Unlike any other in the country.
All goods first class.
Foreign goods all our own importation.
Novelties by every steamer.
Orders by mail attended to with special care.
Catalogues free.
14th st. and 6th av., New-York.

AITKEN, SON & CO.,

Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th st.
Spring opening
of Millinery and novelties
Wednesday and Thursday,
March 29 and 30.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LOUDERBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Louderback, No. 53 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eighteenth day December, 1875.

ELIZABETH A. LOUDERBACK, Executrix.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK, }
ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, Jr., } Executors.
JACOB HAYS, }

d20-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

ELIZA McKIE, } Executrix
JOHN M. CLARK, } and
TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.

n8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR E. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. K. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.

n22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE, } Executors.
BENJAMIN F. CRANE, }

n8-1aw6mM*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—LA MOTT THOMSON vs. LAURA S. TAYLOR (as executrix of last will and testament of James B. Taylor, deceased.)—Notice is hereby given that by a judgment and decree of the Supreme Court, made in this action February 22, 1876, and entered in Oneida County, the undersigned was appointed Referee to take proof of the debts and claims of all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of New-York, deceased, who desire to come in under said decree, and are willing to contribute their proportion of the expenses of said action. That all such debts and claims must be presented and proved on or before April 8, 1876, or be excluded from the benefit of said decree. That the undersigned will attend to take such proof of such debts on Monday and Tuesday of each week, and such other days as any creditor shall request, at the office of H. W. Bentley, Esq., the Receiver herein, in the Hackett Block, in the city of Utica, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Dated Utica, February 23, 1876.

GEO. W. SMITH, Referee.

Notice is hereby given that by the judgment of the Supreme Court, in this action made February 22, 1876, the undersigned has been continued Receiver in the above entitled action, and all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of the City of New-York, deceased, who desire to avail themselves of the benefit of said judgment are requested to present and prove their claims before the Referee appointed in and by such judgment, on or before April 8, 1876, in accordance with his notice above.

Dated February 23, 1876.

HENRY W. BENTLEY, Receiver.

ADAMS & SWAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—THE UNION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, of Tennessee, plaintiff, against JULIUS E. RAHT, CHARLES RAHT, and JOHN THOMAS, defendants.—Summons—for relief.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 4, 1876.

SIMON STERNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of February, 1876, and on the 23d inst. the said complaint was amended; and as so amended was duly filed in said Clerk's office on the 23d day of February, 1876, of which notice is hereby given.—Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1876. SIMON STERNE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 61 Wall st., New-York City.

f28-1aw6wM

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM,
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A FAMILY CONSISTING OF THREE ADULTS, occupying their own house, on Murray Hill, will be pleased to make an arrangement with a gentleman to board with them; could offer a handsome large front room on the second floor, with every convenience; bath, toilet-room; table unexceptionable; a refined, elegant home; references exchanged. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR own house, will let with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, a front room, southern exposure, handsomely furnished; large closet, hot and cold water, gas, heat, &c.; the neighborhood is good and the comforts of a home assured. Apply at No. 121 East 54th st.

NO. 99 GREENWICH ST., CORNER OF Jane st.—To Let—A large and small connecting room, furnished, with or without board; or will let the whole flat furnished with everything for house-keeping, and will board out the rent, &c.; the best of references required.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY (GENTLEMAN AND his wife) who are desirous of negotiating for Summer board can hear of something choice in a small, strictly private family up town. Address M. G., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR to let, with or without private table; rooms on third and fourth floors for gentlemen; a reception-room suitable for a doctor. Mrs. WILLIS.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, running water, third and fourth floors, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; references.

SECOND FLOOR, THIRD STORY, FRONT, WITH Hall Bed-room.—Persons wishing permanent board can find pleasant rooms; but few boarders. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 34 WEST 29TH ST.—A NEWLY-FURnished parlor floor, three large rooms, with closets, to a party of gentlemen, with or without board; private table; also, a room on the third floor.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SUITES AND ROOMS on second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished, from May; superior board; arrangements can now be made.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH and 12th sts—Spacious suites of well-furnished apartments on first and third floors, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—PARTIES DESIRING for the Summer furnished rooms, with board, can be accommodated at Summer prices; no moving in May.

NO. 408 WEST 34TH ST., A FEW DOORS FROM ELEVATED RAILROAD STATION.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with excellent board, suitable for families or single gentlemen.

NO. 34 EAST 29TH ST.—HAVING CHANGED proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—SECOND-STORY front; also, rooms for gentlemen, with an excellent table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—Two rooms, with board, permanently or transiently; references.

AT MRS. EATON'S, NO. 14 5TH AV.—PARlor and one or two bed-rooms, second floor front; private table, if desired.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with or without board; no moving in May.

NO. 22 WEST 51ST ST.—ROOM, WITH board for single gentleman; also, table board; references exchanged.

NO. 19 WEST 26TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms; excellent table; on or about May 1; reasonable terms for Summer. F. LACHENMEYER.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND floor, front, and one single room, with board. No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two rooms (connecting) this week, and rooms en suite or singly, with board, by the middle of April.

A FRONT, SUNNY ROOM, FURNISHED, TO let, with board, to a gentleman. No. 6 Cottage place.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A PARLOR, DINING and sleeping rooms for a family or party of gentlemen desiring no other boarders.

NO. 242 LEXINGTON AV., ONE DOOR ABOVE 34th st., pleasant rooms, with board; references.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT with board; best references given and required.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—ONE LARGE FURNISHed front room, fourth floor, to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO ADULTS, MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, desire a good-sized second-story front room, with full board, in a location between 14th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; price must not exceed $32 weekly. Address F., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A HALL BED-ROOM, with closet and board. Address C., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARlor floor, with private bath and closet; also, single room to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—WITH BOARD, large sunny back parlor, with private bath; also, large pleasant room on fourth floor front; terms moderate.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, TO club gentlemen, without meals; 21st st., 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st. for one week.

NO. 33 WEST 23D ST., SECOND FLOOR, WITH superior accommodations for gentlemen, without board, in private family.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST.—TO LET—TO GENTLEmen only, handsomely furnished apartments, without board; references exchanged.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES' HOTEL, NO. 77 PICCADILLY, and No. 1 Berkley st., London, W., England; entirely redecorated and refurnished; every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of families and gentlemen; cuisine and wines as heretofore. G. T. OLDFIELD, Secretary and Manager.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.

H. COHN, } Principals.
A. C. D'HENZEL, }

EDUCATION.—MRS. BESCHOR'S INSTITUTE for the accomplishment of young ladies, in a family circle, at the City of Hesse-Cassel, a most healthy and charming place in Germany; terms very reasonable. For references and further information apply to Mr. G. BAIER, No. 35 Jay st., or Mr. F. A. Goetze, No. 328 Washington st., New-York.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Last term begins April 12.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Pupils learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., in three months. Privately, $75.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—Drawing, watercolor and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

$175 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; BOYS under 14. Address ALL RIGHT, *Times* Office.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL as governess; would like three growing children to have the entire charge of; has the best testimonials. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with teachers, tutors, and governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of April, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school-house, to be erected on the north side of East 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,

Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 20, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 28, at 8 P. M.,
GRAND CHARITY CONCERT
by

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR,

The programme will contain GEMS from the great masters, of sacred music and selections less known, interpreted by

Mrs. GULAGER. Miss LEHMAN.
Mr. WILKIE. Mr. WICKES.
Mr. TOULMIN. Mr. SCHNECKER.

And a picked chorus of FIFTY VOICES, with accompaniment of organ, harp, and piano, all under the direction of

GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN.

Admission, $2. Three tickets for $5. No reserved seats.

Tickets and programmes at SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway; WM. A. POND & CO.'S, No. 39 Union square; Windsor Hotel, Buckingham Hotel, Mr. WARREN'S residence, No. 20 East 50th st., and at Chickering Hall.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
(Every night at 7:45; carriages may be ordered for 11.)
SIXTEENTH WEEK of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S great drama,

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

PIQUE MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. | 112th to 120th time and crowded houses. Miss Fannie Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Drew, Mr. Rockwell, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss May Nunez, Miss Holland, and Mr. John Brougham.

EXTRA "SUBURBAN" MATINEE of PIQUE Wednesday at 1.

⁂ Seats may be secured two weeks ahead.

MARK TWAIN CHICKERING'S.
TUESDAY P. M.

The first of this great humorist's series of three lectures will be given on Tuesday at 1:30 P. M., at Chickering's. Subject—

"ROUGHING IT."
In the Land of the Big Bonanza.

Mr. Clemens has been persuaded to give three lectures for a benevolent purpose, and, in no circumstances, will he appear as a lecturer again this season. Begins at 1:30 P. M.

CHICKERING HALL.

VON BULOW RECITALS,
MONDAY, MARCH 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
CHOPIN NIGHT.

VON BULOW will play Third Grand Sonata in B minor; Variations on a Romance of Herold; Nocturne, opus 27, No. 2; Scherzo, opus 39; Impromptu, opus 36; Three Waltzes, opus 34; Ballade, opus 23; Nocturne, opus 9, No. 3; Selection of Mazurkas, Berceuse, opus 57; Polonaise, opus 53; Grand Concert; Allegro, opus 46. WEDNESDAY—Schumann-Mendelssohn night. THURSDAY—ONLY CHOPIN MATINEE. Admission $1; reserved seats, $2; at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway, where programmes can be had. Chickering pianos used by Von Bülow.

ATTRACTIVE NEW MUSIC.

Seventh Regiment Music—"Second Company, Capt. Smith," "Eighth Company, Capt. Van Orden," quick-step, Grafulla, each 50c.; "Man of Sorrows," George W. Warren, 60c.; "Sweet Birds," by author of "Little Robin, Tell Kittie I'm Coming," Persley, 35c.; "Ninety and Nine," new arrangement for voice and piano, by Mr. Sankey, 30c.; "Pond Lilies Mazurka," Berg, 50c.; "Don Quixote," march fantastique, G. W. Warren, 75c. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; Branch store No. 39 Union square, New-York.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway.

Evening at 8. Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Immense success of the New Company.

Mlle. Ninon Duclos and her troupe of fifty beautiful Circassian female models. The Ladies' Centennial Levee. Tableaux Vivant. Matinée to-morrow at 2 P. M. March of the Revolution. Grand Tableaux of Washington Crossing the Delaware. The olio of sixty brilliant star artists.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY.

Evening at 8.	Matinée at 2.
F. S. CHANFRAU	THE BOY ACTOR,
in his great Play,	Master
KIT,	T. W. HANSHEW
or the	in the
ARKANSAS TRAVELER.	TIGER HUNTER.

MARK TWAIN IN BROOKLYN.

THURSDAY, P. M.,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Subject:
ROUGHING IT IN THE LAND OF THE BIG BONANZA.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
PEEK, a daily play.
THE FUNNY OLD GALS.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SEATS SECURED. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

"ROUGHING IT,"
In the Land of the Big Bonanza.
LECTURE BY MARK TWAIN
at Chickering's, on Tuesday afternoon

FINE ARTS.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, late Henry H. Leeds & Miner, Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING LEASED for a term of years the art galleries, No. 845 Broadway, and enlarged and refurnished them, is now prepared to receive for exhibition and sale works of art, private libraries, &c., &c., to which branch of business he will give his individual attention.

Will also, as customary for the past twenty-five years, attend personally to sales of furniture at private residences.

IMPORTANT ART EXHIBITION AND SALE
at
MINER'S ART GALLERIES, No. 845 Broadway,
of
Mr. WM. H. WEBB'S
Collection of original modern oil paintings, statuary, bronzes, and library of art,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
March 29 and 30.
Sale commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

Will remain on exhibition day and evening from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

ART.

PEREMPTORY SALE
of the
KOHN COLLECTION
at Auction.

Mr. R. SOMERVILLE will sell at 8 P. M., on TUESDAY, March 28, the entire collection of fine modern OIL-PAINTINGS, recently imported by Mr. ADOLF KOHN, including the celebrated painting by

LOUIS LELOIR,
"The Slave,"

and other important works by Brillouin, Brown, Moreau, Pascutti, Palizzi, Toulmouche, Mouchot, Tortez, Castan, Couder, Spiridon, Fortuny, Gudin, Knaus, Caraud, Romako, Girard, Bruneri, and many others.

EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING
at the
KURTZ ART GALLERY,
No. 6 East 23d st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
HIGH-CLASS WINES.
RHINE WINES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, SAUTERNS,
SHERRIES, PORTS, MADEIRAS, &c.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at No. 60 Liberty st.,
at 12 o'clock.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the matter of FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT and LAWRENCE WELLS, Bankrupts.—By virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, in the above entitled matter, I will sell, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1876, at 11 A. M. by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at No. 40 Exchange place, all the fixtures and furniture of the counting-house and office of the above named bankrupts.

Dated New-York City, March 24, 1876.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal,
Southern District of New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS S. BUSHNELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Cornelius S. Bushnell, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. BUDDENSIEK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Charles A. Buddensiek, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 5,331.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the BRENTWOOD COAL COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said court.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the Brentwood Coal Company, a corporation lately carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon its own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 14th day of March A. D. 1876.

GEORGE H. CAREY, Assignee,
mh27-1aw3wM* No. 10 Wall st., New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the series of
LEGITIMATE AND STANDARD PLAYS.

The next of the series, combining
NOVELTY AND VARIETY,
will be produced
MONDAY, MARCH 27,
and will consist of Planche's charming comedietta
of the
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

VISCOUNT DE LIGNY	Mr. LESTER WALLACK
BARON VONDERPOTTER	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
ADOLF DE COURTRAY	Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
KRISTINA	Miss GERALDINE MAYE
KATRYN	Miss EFFIE GERMON

With Morton's two-act comedy, entitled
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

Mr. WOODCOCK	Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. ADOLPHUS SWANSDOWN	Mr. HARRY BECKETT
Mr. CHRISTOPHER LARKINGS	Mr. C. A. STEVENSON
DAVID	Mr. C. E. EDWIN
Mrs. COLONEL CARVER	Mme. PONISI
Mrs. LARKINGS	Miss IONE BURKE
Mrs. WOODCOCK	Miss KATE BARTLETT
SUSAN	Miss E. BLAISDELL

TUESDAY, 28th, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
WEDNESDAY, 29th, THE WONDER.
THURSDAY, 30th, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, 31st, (last time,) THE WONDER.
SATURDAY MATINEE, April 1, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
SATURDAY EVENING, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

A NEW COMEDY-DRAMA of powerful interest and original construction, written expressly for this theatre, and which has been in preparation for some time, will shortly be produced.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.......................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........................Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Over at 10:55.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY.

FERREOL is the most exquisite drama, in everything which constitutes the excellence of a drama, ever exhibited in an American theatre by an American company.—*Evening Mail.*

FERREOL. | Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. E. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond. The scenes, by Mr. R. Marston, are accurate reproductions of the interior of a noted château in the south of France, and are the most beautiful stage sets ever exhibited in this theatre.

SATURDAY, April 1, SECOND MATINEE of FERREOL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FAREWELL WEEK.

LAST NIGHTS OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,

and farewell of the renowned Shakspereans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

⁂Wednesday matinee, BENEFIT of Mr. F. C. BANGS. Thursday night, 100TH PERFORMANCE of JULIUS CÆSAR. Saturday, final performances of the grand tragedy.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MATT MORGAN, Manager.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Third week of the ideal vaudeville.
MONDAY, March 27, and EVERY EVENING.
Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1:30.
Entire change of programme.
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Miss Minnie Palmer. Mr. Charles Villers.
THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.
Mr. Walter Lennox. Mr. Sidney Smith.
GOODWIN, THE MIMIC. GOODWIN THE MIMIC.
Concluding with F. C. Burnan's unequaled burlesque of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
A GREAT CAST. A GREAT CAST. A GREAT CAST.
Mr. N. C. GOODWIN, Jr.,..........as..........Capt. Crosstree
Miss MINNIE PALMER..........as..........Susan
Mr. HARRY JOSEPHS in his original character, as Dame Hatley.
See STUART ROBSON'S double as CAPT. CROSSTREE.
Popular prices. Popular prices.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 23D ST.

Accessible by all the popular lines of travel.
Convenient to all the ferries and hotels.
SEVENTH WEEK AND ASSURED SUCCESS of ROWE'S enjoyable humorous comedy, BRASS,

BRASS! | with Rose Wood, Rose Lisle, Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, L. Morrison, J. C. Padgett, Vining Bowers, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, C. Rosene, and GEO. FAWCETT ROWE, (that "perverter of truth.")

EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
Box-office open 8 to 4. Prices $1 50, $1, and 50 cents.
"See this ring! Fact! Fact!! I assure you."

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers........Messrs. Shook & Palmer.
RE-ENGAGEMENT
of the favorite actor,
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,

who will appear MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, by special request, in Marshall's charming comedy, FALSE SHAME. Misses MARIE GORDON, BLANCHE GREY, META BARTLETT, Mrs. FARREN, and Messrs. EDWARD ARNOTT, THEODORE HAMILTON, E. LOVEL, H. B. PHILLIPS, E. S. PLYMPTON, and others, will also appear.

THURSDAY, and for the rest of the week, a great bill—TEARS, IDLE TEARS, and PARTNERS FOR LIFE, Mr. Montague in both pieces.

SATURDAY, MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

MARK TWAIN.

Mr. S. L. CLEMENS (MARK TWAIN) will give THREE AFTERNOON LECTURES, at CHICKERING HALL, on the afternoons of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY of this week (March 28, 29, and 31.) Tickets for sale at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.
First performances of the new comic drama,
SENTENCED TO DEATH.
The SKIDMORE GUARD.
Richmond's new sketch, EPITAPHS.
TEMPERANCE HOME; new songs, sketches, &c.
Macdermott, Wild, White, Reed, Kernell, Bradley, Fortescue, Wesner, Richmond, and fifty others. Every evening, and matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..................................Manager
The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

MARK TWAIN'S GREAT LECTURE,
"ROUGHING IT."
In the Land of the Big Bonanza.
Tuesday at Chickering's.

MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS MONTH.—A fine assortment of first-class Pianos, all new; only need to be seen to be appreciated. The largest inducement ever offered in this City to those desiring to get an excellent piano at manufacturers' prices. Terms very reasonable. Every piano fully warranted. For further particulars call at

HAINES BROTHERS' manufactory,
Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, and 372 2d av., corner 21st st.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition; catalogues mailed; instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND PIANOS and ORGANS at great bargains for cash or installments; or for rent until rent pays for them as per contract. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

ELEVATED RAILROAD.

A meeting of the property-holders along the route of the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad, and other proposed lines, will be held at the Pacific Hotel, No. 172 Greenwich street, Monday, March 27, at 3 P. M., to take immediate action against further destruction of property, and to hear reports of committees. All interested are earnestly invited to be present. By request of Committee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of this Institute will be held on THURSDAY, April 6, 1876, at the hall of the Historical Society, 2d av., corner of 11th st., at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.

CHARLES McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of WRIGHT, RICHARDS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS will liquidate the affairs of the said firm and continue the business in his own name and for his own account at No. 39 Broad st.

EDWARD M. WRIGHT,
AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS.
JOHN B. DUER.

New-York, March 15, 1876.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned under the firm name of HAWLEY, FOOTE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY L. FOOTE is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

JOHN G. HAWLEY,
HENRY L. FOOTE,
JOHN W. RICHARDSON.

New-York, March 23, 1876.

The undersigned will continue the clothing business at the old stand, Nos. 112 and 116 Fulton st., under the firm name of FOOTE & RICHARDSON.

HENRY L. FOOTE,
JOHN W. RICHARDSON.

New-York, March 4, 1876.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of DENCH & KRESSE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOMAS DENCH or F. C. KRESSE will sign for all debts due to the firm.

THOMAS DENCH,
F. C. KRESSE.

Mr. F. C. KRESSE will continue the business at No. 384 Canal st.

PROGRESS OF THE REVIVAL.

SUNDAY AT THE HIPPODROME.

MR. MOODY DELIVERS A LECTURE ON THE "LIFE AND CHARACTER OF JOSHUA" AT THE MORNING MEETING—SERMON ON "TRUST" AT THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING SERVICES.

The large hall was filled at the early morning services at the Hippodrome yesterday. The meeting was opened by the singing of "Hold the Fort." After the opening prayer Mr. Moody sang the solo:

"Only an armor bearer, proudly I stand,
Waiting to follow at the King's command;
Marching, if 'Onward' shall the order be,
Standing by my Captain, serving faithfully.
Hear ye the battle-cry! 'Forward!' the call."

After the usual announcements, the congregation sang "In some way or other the Lord will provide," after which Mr. Moody began his lecture on Joshua. Our character to-day, he said, is Joshua. The first glimpse we get of him is when the children of Israel are in the wilderness with Moses and Aaron. Now, I have studied Joshua's life, but the only thing I can find against him is that he did not approve of lay preaching. But when he asked Moses to stop the prophesiers from speaking to the people he was sharply rebuked by Moses, and didn't attempt it again. I despise this spirit of jealousy which prompts men nowadays to object to the teaching of Christ by exhortation. Well, we find that Joshua had no vision of a ladder, as Jacob did, but saw an angel with a drawn sword, who had come as the Captain of the hosts of the Lord, to lead him to victory. This was an emblem of victory, and there were no defeats for Joshua. Nothing but victory, victory, victory! Like a successful General, he never suffered defeat. We remember how Joshua was one of the twelve spies sent down to the promised land to reconnoitre and report to the camp. I can see those spies returning now. They have been through the cities and villages of that country. Yes, truly, it was a land flowing with milk and honey, but—ten of those men stopped with a "but"—it was full of giants, the mountains were filled with giants. It could never be taken. But two of those spies remembered how God had taken his people through the Red Sea, and given them manna in the wilderness, and believed that He could deliver to them now, the land of those mighty giants. Joshua and Caleb said: "Let us go up and take this land as the Lord commandeth." The people became very angry and threatened to put them to death. But God stood by His servants and appeased the anger of the people. God always stands by those who stand by Him. To men of faith the giants of unbelief are like grasshoppers, but men who walk by the light are grasshoppers in the sight of the giants. Yes, we have got nowadays spies, who like those ten so long ago, are always looking at the obstacles. They say, "Why, there are ten thousand rum-sellers in New-York; we can never deliver the City from them. What can we do?" They never think that God can work the salvation of a people. They never think that He can help them in the work. What we want is to trust God implicitly. The people of Israel murmured against His command, and now we see them turned back from the promised land. They are turned away, wanderers for forty years. After forty years we see the people again nearing the promised land. They are just ready to cross the Jordan when their commander is taken from them—he who for forty long years had interceded for them, through whom God had spoken to them. Moses was the best friend they had on earth. Now he is to take his farewell. I can imagine I see Joshua, his trusted companion of forty years, accompanying him to the mountain. I see that parting. How sad! How they fold each other in a last, loving embrace. Now I see Moses turning away into the mountain to die. God dealt in grace with him in the last moment. He buried him there in the dark mountains. The angels were his pall-bearers, perhaps Gabriel among the first. What celestial music must have been his funeral hymn. For thirty days they mourned for the departed leader. At the end of that time a voice from heaven spoke to Joshua: "Moses, my servant, is dead." God did not call him Major General Moses, or St. Moses, or Honorable; simply "my servant." How many titles would we have showered on such a man! How would we have delighted to honor him! But with God that title "servant" is worth more than all. "Now, therefore arise, go over this Jordan, thou, and all this people, unto the land which I do give them, even to the children of Israel. There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life. As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee; I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee. Be strong and of a good courage."

Now, infidels and skeptics have blamed Joshua for taking the cities that belonged to another. What right, they say, had he to take them. It was not that his people were better, but the cup of iniquity of those cities was full, and God shattered it and dashed it to pieces. In that ninth chapter of Deuteronomy we are told that it was not for their righteousness that Israel possessed the land. "Not for thy righteousness, or for the uprightness of thine heart, dost thou go to possess their land: But for the wickedness of these nations the Lord thy God doth drive them out from before thee, and that he may perform the word which the Lord sware unto thy fathers, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Understand, therefore, that the Lord thy God giveth thee not this good land to possess it for thy righteousness, for thou art a stiff-necked people." Now we find that, having again brought Israel to the river, God is going to try their faith again. They come up to the banks of the Jordan in the harvest time, when it is overflowing its banks. There is a great, angry flood dashing along. There are no bridges and no boats that can stem such a tide. How can they cross? They have faith now. They believe that the God that gave them manna from heaven and water from the flinty rock, can deliver them now from the flood. And Joshua commanded the priests that bore the Ark of the Covenant to stand still in the midst of the Jordan. And it came to pass that as soon as the priests' feet touched the waters they parted and the people passed over in safety. And Joshua commanded that twelve stones be set up in the Jordan to bear witness unto future people coming that way that the Lord cut off the waters before the ark of His Covenant. And now in the evening after the feast of the passover, when Joshua was by Jericho, he saw a man before his path with a drawn sword. He feared not! God had promised that no man should be able to stand against him. He addressed him boldly: "Art thou for us, or for our adversaries?" And the man answered; "Nay, but as a Captain of the host of the Lord." After that vision the attack upon Jericho was planned. Who ever heard of such a plan? How the Generals would have laughed nowadays! How the papers would have sneered and criticised! What a sight! The priests marching around the city in solemn procession, blowing their trumpets of ram's horns, and followed by 60,000 warriors. I can see those giants within the city coming upon the walls and viewing the spectacle in surprise, and asking what it means. And so it continued for seven days, until the people within the city got used to it, and began to mock. On the seventh day the procession started around the city again, and having gone around once marched around it a second time. Now I hear the citizens saying: "They are going around twice; what does it mean?" Yes, the armed hosts marched silently around the second, and the third, and the fourth, and the fifth, and the sixth, and the seventh time. But lo! as they compassed the city the seventh time, Joshua said unto his hosts, "Shout, for the Lord hath given you the city." Then a mighty shout arose that shook the walls of the city, and they crumbled and fell. How many times have we suffered inglorious defeat after a glorious victory? Having captured Jericho we can capture all other cities. Having overcome one temptation we can overcome all. We can do it. Trusting ourselves—and failing, as a matter of course.

Now, having captured Jericho by faith, the hosts of Israel had determined to capture Ai. They were going to trust to their own power by sight. The sin of Achan brought the wrath of God upon those hosts, which was not appeased until Achan had suffered death in the Valley of Achor. How often has the love of gold turned man from his God as it did Achan. How bitterly must it be atoned for. But we see victory after victory crowning Joshua, until at last he conquers the Promised Land and divides it among the people of Israel, taking the poorest part for himself—Timnath-serah, in Mount Ephraim—that he might be near the Ark of his God. Contrast this life with that of Jacob. The one walked by light, and had a stormy voyage. The one planned for himself, and at death testified that few and evil had been the days of his pilgrimage. But the old warrior, the man of God, passed in happiness to his end. How glorious was the sunset, how sweet the end! Hear his testimony to his people! "Behold, this day I am going the way of all the earth: and ye know in all your hearts and in all your souls that not one thing hath failed of all the good things which the Lord your God spake concerning you; all are come to pass unto you, and not one thing hath failed thereof." Here was a man who took God at His word, and nothing but victory marked his career. Can we not learn to trust God as he did, and have victory as our reward? After prayer the benediction was pronounced and the congregation dispersed.

THE WOMEN'S MEETING.

The hall was filled to repletion at the women's meeting in the afternoon. The services were opened by the singing of the new hymn:

"Come, every soul by sin oppressed,
There's mercy with the Lord,
And He will surely give you rest,
By trusting in His word."

After prayer, Mr. Sankey sang the solo "Scatter seeds of kindness," and Mr. Moody read selections from Jeremiah and the Psalms. After prayer, the duet "I left it all with Jesus" was sung by Messrs. Sankey and Thatcher, and Mr. Moody then delivered the longest, and most effective, sermon yet heard in the Hippodrome. My text to-day, he said, is a short one, only one word—"Trust." One word of five letters, and five heads—Who to trust, when to trust, how to trust, who will trust, and, lastly, the result of trusting. I have come here to-day, not so much to preach a sermon as to try to tell you how to save yourself. I want to make the way clear to every one here. Now, in the twenty-sixth chapter of Isaiah we are thus commanded: "Trust ye the Lord forever; for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength." Trust not in the arm of the flesh, but in the Lord. You cannot find one who has put his whole trust in God who has not had perfect peace. His soul is at rest, not tossed on every wave of doctrine. That's the reward! If we put our trust in our own strength we fail. If we put our trust in our money it will take wings and fly away. If we trust in our friends they will soon die and leave us. We can put no trust in things of earth, but only in God. All earthly streams run dry, but the stream of His mercy flows on forever. If we look to Him for everything, if we trust Him for everything, we will have joy and peace. In the sixty-second Psalm the psalmist says: "My soul, wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from Him." Now, the trouble is we want to place our hopes on every one but God. A great many can trust God when all is fair sailing. But to trust Him in the darkness, to trust Him in trouble, to trust Him when they cannot see what the end will be—that is too much to ask. A few only will leave everything to God and trust Him always. Now, if we don't trust Him, we can't have peace. Why, whoever heard of any one who trusted Him in the midst of trouble being forsaken? No one. But I can imagine some say they "don't know what it is to trust." Why, they are just stumbling over the simplicity of it. Trust in God is not a miraculous thing. It is the same character as the trust that we place in one another. We just commit ourselves solely and wholly in His keeping. You trust your family physician to cure your sickness. Why not, then, trust your spiritual sickness to the Great Physician? You shall not die, death shall not touch your soul. "Yes," a great many say, "I'll try to trust." Why, that is merely insulting God. Suppose you should tell a person something, and he should say, "Yes; I'll try to believe you," wouldn't you feel insulted? Well, that's just the way you are treating God. If you will take man's word, why will you not take God's? Has He not said it, and will He not make it good? Just say now, "If I die, I'll die trusting God." That will be trust of the right kind. To show you what unbelief is, let me read the First Epistle of St. John: "If we receive the witness of men, the witness of God is greater; for this is the witness of God which He hath testified to his Son. He that believeth in the Son of God hath the witness in himself. He that believeth not God hath made himself a liar, because he believeth not the record that God gave of his Son." Now you make God out a liar when you say you'll "try to believe Him." It means simply that you won't believe Him; that you won't trust him. Now in the Third of Proverbs we are told how to trust God: "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not to thine own understanding." Don't give the devil and the world a little corner of your heart, but trust God with all that heart. Now you all know what it is to trust with all your heart. Some trust their mothers with all their heart, brothers trust their sisters with all their heart, wives trust their husbands with all their heart. These never doubt the love of parent, sister, husband. Then trust in God in like manner. Don't believe the devil's lies about Him. There is a story told about Alexander the Great that he once received a note telling him that his favorite physician was going to poison him. The physician was in the palace at the very time he received that note; he was just about to give the Emperor medicine. And it is told that when the physician had prepared the medicine, the Emperor took the little glass in one hand, and holding the note in the other read it aloud to the physician, and then drained the glass as he finished reading. He took that medicine to show the confidence he had in his physician. He knew that the note came from one who hated him and sought his life. He knew his nurse was true. That's what I call believing with all the heart. But, now, that physician might have been deceiving the Emperor; he might have intended to poison him. But do you think there is any poison in the medicine that God gives you to conquer sins? He offers you the cup of salvation. Is that a poisoned cup? Will you not drink and be saved?

I remember the story of a woman in the North of Scotland who was always bemoaning her sins and seeking unsuccessfully for faith. There are a good many women in that locality who make a practice of making themselves miserable over their own shortcomings, and she was one of them. Well, there was a celebrated divine who used to visit her, and I remember he had to cross a stream before he could get to her residence. The only means of crossing was by a plank, and as the heavy doctor came tramping on and reached the rotten-looking board he tried it timidly, until suddenly his parishioner caught sight of him, and cried out in her Gaelic dialect, "Trust it." In obedience to her injunction, he tramped across, and when he reached the cottage sat down and began to talk with her. He used a number of illustrations of faith until he happened to think of his own experience with the plank, and exhorted her to trust God and "trust" in his promises. He wrought her conversion by that means. I wish I could make this congregation trust God's promises to-day! To lead them to say with Job, "Though He slay me, yet will I trust Him." Now, who'll trust Him? Why, those who know Him. Those who believe the devil's lies that He is not the God of mercy and love—that He is not the true God—will never believe Him. I never knew any one who read the Bible but had faith in God. They couldn't help trusting Him. They had learned of His infinite love for them. I remember the story of a Highland boy that will illustrate this point. There were a number of scientific men who were visiting Scotland, and desired to get possession of a number of birds' eggs. They wanted this boy to go out on the dangerous mountain ledge and collect them. The boy was poor, and they offered him a large sum of money to get the desired scientific treasure. But he refused stoutly, until finally, in reply to their urging he said: "I will go if my father holds the rope." He would trust his father but he wasn't going to trust the rope that held him between life and death into the hands of a stranger. Did you ever hear a Christian say he could not trust this God? No, he knew Him too well. In that same twenty-sixth chapter of Isaiah, which I have read, we are told that the Lord will keep in perfect peace him whose mind is stayed on Him. Men often think to get peace in the world. They are often seeking it there, but can't find it. It is only, as Isaiah says, to him that trusts in God that His peace is given. A great many think only of themselves, but we find that the most wretched beings in the wide, wide world are just those people.

And now for the result of this trust in God. In the sixteenth of Proverbs we read: "Whoso trusteth in the Lord, happy is he," and again in the fifth Psalm: "But let all those who put their trust in Thee rejoice; let them ever shout for joy, because Thou defendest them; let them also that love Thy name be joyful in Thee. For Thou, Lord, wilt bless the righteous; with favor wilt Thou compass him as with a shield." This is the fruit of trust—joy, peace, and security. Now, a good many are looking for the fruit without the tree which bears it. But you can't have the fruit without the tree. That tree is the belief, the trust in God. You can have no peace, no joy, no safety till you do so trust. A great many are afraid to come out on the Lord's side from fear of being laughed at. They lack moral courage. But I have no sympathy for such. Let us come on God's side without regard for the comments of the world. Let us cast our sorrows and burdens on God and be happy. There are a great many people who are always going into the future and dragging out new burdens of woe and trouble. They are always saying "O, how shall I get along next Winter?" or uttering some similar expression of discontent and foreboding. They are not satisfied to trust in God to provide for the future. I remember having been told a touching incident by a widow who had lost her husband in the war, and had been left with two little girls without any means either for their support or her own. The rent became due, and the landlord—he was a cruel, heartless brute—on learning that his tenant's husband was dead, and that she had no means of paying the rent, threatened to drive her into the street. After he had gone she lay back in her chair and began to weep bitterly. Her youngest little girl, only three years of age, seeing her mother crying, came up lovingly to her and said: "Mamma, don't God answer prayer?" and when the mother answered "Yes" the little one continued: "Won't He take care of us if I ask Him?" The mother answered, hesitatingly: "Well, I suppose He will, yes." "Then," pleaded the little one, "mayn't I ask Him?" Having received the desired permission she ran and knelt by the side of her little crib, where she had been taught to kneel, and began her petition. As she knelt there with her little hands clasped in supplication, the little face upturned, and her golden locks streaming gracefully down over her neck, the picture made the mother's tears drop thicker and faster. As she looked upon the little one through the half-opened door of the chamber she could hear the murmured prayer, "O God in heaven, You have taken papa from us, and if You do not give us a house to live in, we will have to go into the street and get cold and die." Having finished this simple, childish prayer, she rose and ran into the room where her mother sat, and nestling into her arms, looked up sweetly and said: "Ah, mamma, Jesus will take care of us; I know He will, for I asked Him." God provided for that widow, as the little child had predicted. Let us, then, trust God in trouble! Let us have childlike faith in his promises. Let me appeal to you now. Who'll trust Him to-day? Who'll trust God to save them to-day? May the words of that child sink deep into your hearts to-day!

After a prayer, in which the speaker's voice was broken with sobs, the congregation sang "Just as I am, without one plea." The benediction was then pronounced and the audience dismissed.

THE EVENING SERVICES.

The audience at the men's meeting was fully equal in number to that which attended the women's meeting. The singing too was of the same character. Mr. Moody's sermon was, as usual, substantially the same as that delivered in the afternoon, and though somewhat shorter, was quite as effective. The usual supplementary meetings were held at the conclusion of the principal service. Hon. Thurlow Weed and ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax were among the auditors in the evening.

OTHER SUNDAY EVENTS.

"THE BLOOD OF THE LORD."

SERMON BY REV. CHAUNCEY GILES IN THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

In the New Jerusalem Church, (Swedenborgian,) Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington and Park avenues, yesterday, the Pastor, Rev. Chauncey Giles, preached from John vi., 55: "My blood is drink indeed." He spoke of the frequent mention of blood in the sacred Scriptures and its use in the Jewish ritual, and the extensive theological speculation based thereon, with the prevailing understanding that by blood is meant the sufferings and death of our Lord. He continued substantially as follows: It will be seen by this that no one believes that those passages of the Word which ascribe our cleansing from sin and our salvation to the blood of the Lord are literally true. The sinner is not cleansed by His blood; but the blood represents His death, and it is by the atonement and satisfaction made by our Lord's death that we are saved from sin. The Christian Church stands on the same ground as the New Church, in regarding the blood as a type, and the latter cannot be accused of explaining away the practical force of the Scriptures when it claims that the Lord never intended to teach that we must drink His blood, or that we are washed from our sins by it. In the Christian Church it is generally acknowledged that blood represents the sufferings and death of our Lord, while the New Church believes that it represents the divine truth of the Lord which is the medium of life to the world. He then proceeded to show that blood is the natural correspondent and representative of divine truth, from the uses it serves in the economy of physical life and the important place it occupies in the sacred writings. The blood contains all the substances that enter into the composition of the body. The body is always dying and always being recreated. In this work of holding our bodies in life the blood performs a double office—that of repairing the old waste places, and of carrying away the dead substances, creating and cleansing. Truth performs the same offices. This will be seen more clearly if we understand what truth is. Truth must not be regarded as an expression or description of the qualities and relations of material or spiritual things. It is more than a voice or a mode of conceiving of things. It is the veriest essence and the only substance, by means of which all things exist. It bears the same relation to man's spiritual body and to all that he is or can be as a spiritual being that blood does to the material body and to all its powers and functions. By the word of the Lord the heavens were made; but the word of the Lord is not merely a voice. It is divine truth itself; it is divine substance and divine force; it is "spirit and life." Regarding divine truth as an essential substance, out of which the spiritual world and the souls of men are created, we can see that it is the blood of the soul. We have, therefore, in the blood, a perfect type, a perfect revelation of the nature and offices of divine truth. In this analogy between the nature and office of the blood and of divine truth we discover a profound and satisfactory reason for its occupying so conspicuous a place in the sacred Scriptures. The sacred Scriptures were given to reveal divine truth to men by material symbols. We must necessarily conclude that the Lord would select such symbols as would express most accurately divine and spiritual truths. If the material blood bears the same relation to the body that truth does to the soul; if it is perpetually cleansing, removing and creating the body, as the divine truth is regenerating and developing the soul, we can see why the Divine Wisdom employed it in revealing Himself to man—why the Lord has attributed to it such sacred, powerful, and important influence. We can see why the Lord directed the Israelites to sprinkle the blood of the paschal lamb upon the thresholds and door-posts of their houses. It represented the application of divine truth to their minds, and no destroying angel can ever enter the soul, or even touch it with a breath of its curse, when that soul is imbued with and protected by the divine truth. The Israelites represent the human soul enslaved by sin; the Egyptians, the evil and false principles which enslave it; the destroying angel, the inevitable consequences of sin which can only be averted by the application of divine truth to the soul.

In this representation of divine truth by blood we find the reason why so much use was made of it in the sacrifices, and why such particular directions were given by the Lord for its use. In consecrating Aaron for the priesthood, Moses was commanded to kill a bullock and two rams, and put the blood on the horns of the altar with his finger, and pour the rest beside the altar. One of the rams was burned—an offering made by fire—which was the consecration of the heart to the Lord, fire representing love. The blood was also put on the tip of the right ear of Aaron and his sons, on the thumb of their right hand, and the great toe of their right foot, representing the application of the divine truth to the faculties of the mind represented by those members. The true priest of the Lord must hear the divine truth and obey it—it must be applied to his ear; he must do it; his very fingers must be employed in its service; he must walk in its ways—it must be applied to his feet. He must be consecrated by it. In every instance in which blood is used or mentioned in the Jewish ritual it can be seen to represent divine truth. Moses in proclaiming the law—the covenant—offered sacrifices, sprinkling blood on the altar and on the people, who promised obedience. Covenants are made between men by truth, which shows their relations to each other and what each is to do. Covenants between the Lord and man are similarly made. Man sees his relations to the Lord by means of truth, and thus learns how to approach Him. Before the fall, man needed no written covenant. He had a perception of his relations to the Lord which was made clearer and more accurate than we can gain from the written Word. As man continued to recede from the Lord and had lost knowledge of spiritual things, the Law was given, and a ceremonial worship instituted in which every particular should represent divine truth. Additions were made to this covenant by the instrumentality of the prophets, until the Lord Himself came to be a divine and personal mediator, who proclaimed Himself "the way, the truth, and the life." The human nature he assumed was and is the covenant. Through Him we approach the Father; through the humanity we come into such relations with the source of our life that we can receive life in greater fullness and more perfect forms. But in all cases the covenant was made by the truth; truth holding the same relation to the mind that the blood does to the body. There is, therefore, nothing arbitrary in the use of blood to sanction a covenant between man and the Lord. It is simply the expression of that covenant in the lowest forms—in the language of nature as well as in the language of words. It is not a covenant of death, but of life which the blood by its very nature represents. Now we can see how we are redeemed; washed and saved by the blood of Christ. Blood, as we have seen, represents the Divine truth; we may say that the blood of the Lord in His glorified humanity is the divine truth. Material blood cleanses the body in all its interior forms, removing useless matter and replacing it with living substance. Is not this a perfect representation of the service which the divine truth renders us? False principles and evil affections are the effete and dead substances that poison the soul. Are they not removed by the divine truth? Can they be removed in any other way, or by any other means? Take a man whose understanding is full of false principles, and whose heart is full of sin, how can you reform him? "Sanctify them by Thy truth" is the prayer of the Lord. All the operations of cleansing and purifying the soul are attributed to the truth. When therefore it is said "the Lord hath washed us in His own blood," which is divine truth, we can see that it is a statement of a literal fact. This washing is not effected in any vicarious way. It is just as real as that our bodies in every infinitesimal part of them are washed by the blood that courses through our arteries and veins, and it is done in the same way. The soul is an organic form, and the divine truth is the blood which circulates through its minutest forms. Redemption consists in being rescued from the power of our spiritual enemies, and whether they are lusts and false principles or wicked human beings in this world or any other, the process is the same. If the blood is pure and can flow unobstructed through the whole system, it will soon redeem it from weakness and from the enemies that would destroy. So the divine truth redeems it from error and all the evils which error causes. It frees us from the enslaving power of wicked men and wicked spirits. A man whose actions, thoughts, and affections are regulated by the truth comes into the divine order; he comes near the Lord and becomes one with Him. He is washed, redeemed, and saved by the blood of the Lord. Finally we can see what the Lord meant when he said we must drink his blood, and that his "blood is drink indeed." To drink the Lord's blood is to receive the divine truth into our understanding, and to incorporate it into our lives as the material blood becomes part of our bodies. The Lord's blood being the very substance of which our souls are formed, it supplies all the elements necessary to their nourishment and growth into heavenly beauty and spiritual vigor. It is the very form of the divine love, and is in such vital and indissoluble connection with it that, whenever it is received, it brings the divine love and the divine life with it, opens the way to our souls for all those influences which heal, restore, and nourish man's spiritual life. It is drink indeed.

FIGHTING WITH A POLICEMAN.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolman Jewell, of the Ninth Precinct, was called into a tenement-house on Thirteenth avenue, near Gansevoort street, to arrest Adam Hilt, one of the tenants in the house, who was beating his wife. When the officer entered the apartments and attempted to arrest Hilt the latter sprang upon him and struck him in the face. The officer retaliated with a blow with his baton. The two men then clinched, and a desperate struggle ensued, during which Hilt, who was almost crazy from drink, seized an ax and attempted to brain the policeman. The officer, however, succeeded by a vigorous use of his club in overpowering and disarming his opponent. Hilt was locked up at the Charles Street Police Station.

A BURGLAR CAPTURED.

ARREST OF GEORGE LOCKWOOD—HIS CAREER

George Lockwood, alias Cully, alias Livingston, a notorious professional burglar, was arraigned before Justice Duffy at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, being charged with carrying burglars' tools. His examination will be had at 2 P. M. to-day, until which time he was remanded. Lockwood was caught by Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, on Saturday. He was standing in the hallway of No. 175 William street, near a small cutlery store, at the time. Capt. Williams caught a glimpse of the burglar, whose features were rather familiar, he having arrested him several times previously. The Captain at once arrested him and took him to the Oak Street Station, where he was locked up. On being searched there were found on his person four picks, one large and three small keys, two files, a flat dark lantern, a gold pen, and a penknife. Lockwood made no resistance at the time of his arrest, but said he would not have tried his hand at the business in the precinct had he known that Capt. Williams had command there. Lockwood is well known to the Police as a professional burglar, and has been concerned in some rather notable crimes. His superior tact and ability have enabled him to elude justice very often. He is about thirty-three years of age, and comes of a respectable family in this City. In early life he learned the trade of plumber, but he seems to have abandoned this method of earning a livelihood after a very short trial. He soon appeared in the rôle of a burglar, and was associated with a gang of burglars who met at Bunker's saloon, at Houston and Wooster streets. Among his associates at various times have been the notorious Charles Smith, William Robinson, James Cunningham, and Stephen Clayton, alias Bunker, who are now serving out a term for highway robbery in the Moyamensing Prison at Philadelphia. Lockwood and a man named McCoy were arrested by Capt. Williams while in the Eighth Precinct, in the early part of 1873, for being concerned in the robbery of Starr's pawnbroker's office, in Houston street. At that time a magnificent kit of burglars' tools was captured by the Police. There were no less than 118 pieces in the collection, and the kit was valued at $750. The robbery of the pawnbroker's office was a comparatively small affair, and was a sneak robbery, in which about four thousand dollars' worth of property was stolen. While Lockwood was in jail awaiting trial, the stolen goods were returned to their owner. Lockwood was not convicted at the time, owing to a want of evidence as to his identification. He was next arrested on Sept. 18, 1873, for having burglars' tools in his possession on the premises at No. 65 West Houston street. He was convicted and sentenced to two and one-half years' imprisonment in the State Prison. At this time Lockwood promised Capt. Williams that he would give up his criminal practices after his release. It is only about a month since Lockwood was released from imprisonment, and he seems to have set very little store by his promise. He has been suspected of having been concerned in numerous large burglaries, with which his connection could not be proved. In person he is agreeable and attractive, being rather prepossessing in appearance, and having an open, frank-looking countenance. He dresses quite well, and has a very fair education. He has made large sums of money in his unlawful pursuits, but retains very little, having squandered a great deal in dissipation. Capt. Williams stated yesterday that he thought he had sufficient evidence to procure the conviction of Lockwood, whom he deems one of the smartest burglars in the country, and an exceedingly dangerous character to be at large.

A SPRING DAY IN CENTRAL PARK.

APPEARANCE OF THE LAWNS AND LAKES—THE VISITORS AND THE ANIMALS.

If Saturday was one of the most unpleasant days of the season, the earlier part of Sunday, with its bright sky and balmy atmosphere, was certainly one of the most enjoyable. As noon approached, however, the wind changed, clouds gathered, and the predictions of the gentlemen at Washington who are supposed to be in the confidence of the clerk of the weather were, partially at least, fulfilled. Those who were wise enough to rise early, took advantage of the brief glimpses of sunshine and hurried to Central Park, which looked brighter and more Spring-like than it has done for a long time past. In spite of the tremendous rainfall of Friday night and Saturday, its principal walks were dry, though a cool and damp breeze blew over the more exposed portions of the Park, reminding pedestrians that Spring had not yet fully set in. Just at present the Park does not present many attractions. The lawns and grass-plots show more of the brown tints than the green; the evergreens look as though the mild Winter had not agreed with them; the deciduous trees show no signs of renewing their vitality; the upper lake, whose bright waters we have been accustomed to see glistening in the sun or ruffling in the breeze, is a lake no longer, its waters having been drained off to permit of the bottom being cleaned and the inlets and outlets repaired. The lower playground has been plowed up, and a majority of the larger lawns are covered with manure, which is being slowly washed into the soil. The flock of sheep, with the attendant shepherd and his dogs, appear to have hard work to find a few blades of grass to nibble; the swans and other aquatic birds are still kept closely confined to their coops, and the peacocks roam about disconsolately, seeking the sunshine and warmth of their native land, and finding none. During yesterday afternoon, however, in spite of the somewhat dubious aspect of the sky, a considerable number of persons visited the Park, the majority wending their way at once to the menagerie, there to study natural history and muse on the majestic aspect of the Numidian lion, wonder at the sagacity of the elephant, to whom biscuits and slate pencils appear to be equally acceptable; make sarcastic remarks on the slothful grizzlies and wicked-looking jackals and wild-cats; talk little bits of history in the presence of the sacred ox of the Brahmins, and of Darwinism in that of the monkeys, and watch the playful, aquatic gambols of the soft-eyed and placid-looking seal. The last, indeed, appears to be the favorite, and attracts more spectators than his larger and more highly organized companions. An improvement has been completed recently by the Park Commissioners in regard to the means of access to the menagerie. Formerly the building could only be reached by taking the path parallel to Fifth avenue. Now a number of other roads have been opened and two tasteful bridges built, so that visitors entering the Park by any of the principal gates can find their way to the menagerie without trouble or loss of time.

THE NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The annual meeting of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference will open in the Halsey Street Church in Newark on Wednesday next. Bishop Janes will preside, and about two hundred and fifty clerical delegates will be present. Three deaths have occurred in the conference within the last year—Rev. R. B. Yard, Father Boehm, the centenarian, and Rev. J. S. Felch. Rev. Dr. Porter will deliver the Centennial sermon in the Halsey Street Church on Wednesday evening, and the anniversaries of the various societies are as follows:

Thursday, March 30—3 P. M.—Missionary sermon by Rev. S. Parsons, in St. Paul's Church. 7:30 P. M.—Missionary anniversary in the Central Church. Addresses by Rev. Dr. H. A. Buttz and Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid.

Friday, March 31—7:30 P. M.—Anniversary of Education Society, in Franklin Street Church. Addresses by Bishop Janes, Dr. Foss, and others. Anniversary of the Sunday-school Union and Tract Society in the Clinton Street Church. Addresses by Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent and others.

Saturday, April 1—7:30 P. M.—Temperance meeting in Halsey Street Church. Addresses by Rev. W. P. Abbett, Rev. A. D. Vail, and Rev. J. T. Crane.

Sunday, April 9—10:30 A. M.—Preaching by Bishop Janes and ordination of Deacons in Halsey Street Church. 3 P. M.—Preaching in Central Church by Bishop Scott, and ordination of Elders.

Monday, April 3—3 P. M.—Anniversary of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in St. Luke's Church. Addresses by Mrs. Mary S. Wheeler, of Oneonta, N. Y. 7:30 P. M.—Freedman's Aid Society in the Eighth Avenue Church. Addresses by Dr. Rust and others.

The New-Jersey Conference will meet at Mount Holly on Wednesday. Bishop Wiley is to preside.

THE SICK LIST.

Mr. Barney Williams still lies very ill at his residence, No. 41 East Thirty-eighth street. There has been no change in his condition, either for better or worse, during the past few days. His symptoms, however, are more favorable than when he was first attacked, and it is thought that there are now reasonable grounds for expecting that he will recover.

Mr. A. T. Stewart was reported last evening to be rapidly recovering from his late indisposition. The attack was at no time considered dangerous by his physician, and he will soon be able to resume the management of his affairs.

Upon inquiry at the house of Mr. Daniel Drew last evening, it was learned that his condition was much improved, and that it was expected that he would soon be pronounced convalescent by his attending physician.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Brooks Adams, of Boston, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Prof. M. C. Vincent, of London, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Henry G. Parker, of the Boston *Gazette*, is at the Glenham Hotel.

R. B. Angus, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, and Henry A. Tilden, of New-Lebanon, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

United States District Attorney Warner M. Bateman, of Cincinnati, and Capt. Hamilton Perry, of the steam-ship Baltic, are at the Union Square Hotel.

Senator Phineas W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, and Controller S. S. Hayes, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Two so-called Centennial products, the "Queen of Cattle" and the "Champion," raised by George Ayrault, of Poughkeepsie, are exhibited at the Barclay Street Ferry. They are the heaviest cattle of their kind in the world.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, before Justice Morgan, Eliza Wheeler and Annie Smith were held in bail for keeping disorderly houses at No. 130 West Twenty-seventh street and No. 146 West Twenty-sixth street.

Charles Rilie, alias Charles Irving, who gave his occupation as a teamster, was committed for trial by Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing a horse and truck, valued at $100, from Mr. George W. Pecico, of Third avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street. The horse was found in the prisoner's possession by Officer Bernstein, of the Tenth Precinct. The prisoner said he was drunk when he took the horse.

BROOKLYN.

Detective Corwin has not yet been able to trace the whereabouts of B. F. Rogers, the absconding Receiving Teller of the Fulton Bank.

John Quinn, of No. 47 Gold street, has been held on a charge of committing an assault on Miss Catharine Smith, of Keyport, N. J., in the Catharine Ferry-house late on Saturday night.

Albert Manning, aged eighteen, of No. 300 Pearl street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing his employers, Hart Brothers, jewelers at Fulton and Johnson streets, of $80 worth of spectacles, eye-glasses, and gold and rubber chains.

William Devlin, aged twenty-nine, of No. 620 Flushing avenue, quarreled with his wife Margaret, yesterday morning, and struck her with a piece of plank, knocking out her left eye and inflicting several severe scalp wounds. She was taken to the hospital and he was arrested.

The escape of William Clark, a noted horse-thief, from the Kings County Penitentiary, following the escape of several other prisoners, has aroused a spirit of inquiry as to the management of that institution, and an investigation is to be made by the Board of Supervisors.

While four men were attempting to break into the brass works of Martin Reynolds, at No. 370 Lorimer street, early yesterday morning, they aroused a dog, whose barking brought Mr. Reynolds to the scene. He fired seven shots at the burglars as they were escaping and thinks he wounded one of them.

John H. Stout and Benjamin Morrison, residing at Buffalo avenue and the Boulevard, have been held to answer a charge of beating and severely injuring Michael Faser, keeper of a lager-beer saloon at No. 1,587 Atlantic avenue, because he refused to sell them liquor on Saturday night while they were intoxicated.

The members of the Italian secret society who are confined in Raymond Street Jail on a charge of conspiring to kill Mr. Agresta, a ship-broker at No. 129 Pearl street, New-York, for employing a non-member of their society, are kept in close custody pending their examination on Friday next, no one being permitted to communicate with them.

Joseph Clark, of No. 356 Thirteenth street, and Joseph O'Rorke, of No. 16 Mott street, both of New-York, were arrested yesterday morning on a charge of stealing a coach and team of horses, valued at $900, the property of Patrick Riley, of No. 251 Gold street, from the stand in front of the City Hall, Brooklyn. The property was found in their possession.

LONG ISLAND.

The Prohibitionists of Riverhead have nominated a full town ticket, headed by J. Halsey Young for Supervisor.

The Democratic County Convention for Suffolk County, to choose three delegates with alternates to the State Convention at Utica, will be held at Riverhead on Monday, April 24. The representation of the several towns in future conventions will also be reapportioned, on the basis of the last census.

The School Commissioners of Suffolk County have completed their apportionment of school moneys among the various districts. The total amount is $31,914 35. In Queens County the amount apportioned by the State Superintendent is $47,134 19, the apportionment for Long Island City being made direct.

By the new amendments of the Long Island City charter, now before the Legislature, the President of the Board of Aldermen is made a member of the Water Board in place of the City Treasurer; the present Board of Aldermen is legislated out of office after the 1st of May next, and provision is made for the election of a Mayor, two Justices, and one Supervisor on a general ticket, and one Trustee on a ward ticket, in April.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Centennial celebration at Rev. Dr. Hawks' church, in Tarrytown, on the evenings of the 22d and 23d, was of special local interest. Among the volunteers who afforded special pleasure by their endeavors were Miss Grace Wheeler, of Tarrytown, and Miss Nettie Shorey, of New-York—the former a pianist and the latter an infant violinist.

NEW-JERSEY.

The balance in the Hoboken Treasury is $136,800. The expenditures last year were $419,489 24.

The value of school property in New-Brunswick is $150,000, with accommodations for 2,370 pupils.

The State Council of the Union League Association of New-Jersey will be held in Trenton on Thursday next.

The residence of Richard Terhune, near Lodi, was robbed Saturday night of jewelry and silverware valued at $500.

The Carmelites at Stony Road, near Paterson, are preparing to return to Germany early next month. The Emperor has given them permission to prosecute their labors there.

The colored people of Newark will celebrate the adoption of the fifteenth amendment on Thursday next. There will be a parade in the afternoon and a ball and concert in the evening.

The New-Brunswick Yacht Club have chosen Dr. C. Morrogh, Commodore; J. C. Scott, Vice Commodore, and A. J. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer: J. Nicholson and S. Felter are Trustees.

CHURCHES FOR THE POOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I thank you for you well-timed and wise suggestions in reference to the work of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, which you close in these stirring words: "Why will not some of our most public-spirited Christian men of business set about founding a public and enduring memorial of this 'revival' in a large, free, Protestant place of worship for both rich and poor?"

In this practical inquiry you have outlined the very idea of a true American cathedral, as sought to be put in practical shape at this day by many clergy and members of the Episcopal Church in this country. Not such as the mediæval European cathedrals, which stand as great monuments of the pious liberality of their founders, but are of scarcely more practical religious utility than the costly mausoleums by which some of our wealthy men seek to perpetuate their memory. Not such. But, in your own words, "a large, free place of worship for rich and poor," situated, not on the most commanding site on the most fashionable avenue, but in a locality readily accessible by all classes,—more especially the middle and lower—a substantial, capacious, commodious, and attractive church edifice, not lacking architectural beauty and fitness, but especially adapted to the comfortable accommodation of large congregations; having the Bishop as its chief minister, with a sufficient number of clergy to meet the spiritual needs of a large adjacent population, whether regular attendants upon its services or not; having frequent services, daily as well as on Sundays, with preaching adapted to the congregations attending at different hours, with effective and attractive music, rather from a large choir than an elaborate organ; all the seats free and invitations extended broadly to all classes to attend, and a ready welcome assured to all; with "inquiry rooms" attached, and clergymen in attendance to receive those who may seek religious counsel and guidance; with charity funds to relieve the deserving poor, and visitors to see them in their homes; with all the adjuncts that could be provided to make the ministrations correspond to that original Gospel pattern presented by its Divine founder, "The blind receive their sight and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, and the poor have the Gospel preached unto them;" "a church that could not indeed be undenominational;" because, as Mr. Moody himself would doubtless admit, the only security for permanent Christian living is in some form of Christian fellowship and church communion. But where the preaching should be direct, earnest, Bible teaching, and the whole object of all work and influence should be to help and save men in their bodies and souls.

Would to God, indeed, that "some of our most public-spirited" and wealthy men might be moved to found and establish such an institution in our great Metropolis. What more magnificent monument could any man leave to posterity? No mold could ever discolor its walls, nor neglect and forgetfulness ever suffer it to fall into decay and contempt. But it would be truly a living monument, yielding ever its perennial harvest of the truest and most comprehensive charity. Thanking you for your many good words on the side of true morality and religion, I am yours truly, S. X.

THE FIRST TROUT.

DISPLAY OF FISH IN FULTON MARKET—DIFFERENT VARIETIES AND THEIR COLORS—WILD AND TAME TROUT—A QUESTION OF FISH CULTURE—ENGLISH TROUT FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

An exhibition of brook trout was made by Mr. Blackford in Fulton Market on March 15, the opening day of the season. The display was, in an ichthyological sense, a curious one. Side by side were shown trout coming from various sections of the United States and from Canada, and in fountains were exhibited alive fine specimens of cultivated trout, the product of the fish-raising ponds adjacent to New-York. Fish might have been seen there which had been caught in the streams by the Indians far north of the St. Lawrence, and trout which had been raised by hand, as it were, and which had been transported from their nurseries on the morning of the 15th. A scale of colors was apparently discernible in the various kinds of trout, which became darker with the locality of the fish, those whose *habitat* was further north having an increased depth of shading. In dark amber streams trout are dark, while in lighter-colored streams, having clearer bottoms, brighter-colored fish are found; but still, from a casual examination of the trout as displayed in quantity, the rule seemed to be that the fish had developed increased color with the northerly locality.

As opportunities of comparing the color of the native *salmo fontinalis* with English specimens rarely present themselves, it would be by no means safe to assert that the general color of American trout differs absolutely from that of the English fish; yet there is a probability that some difference exists. English pictures of fishing subjects, painted by English artists of known merit, may frequently be seen in New-York. Such fish, as to their coloring, strike the eyes as curious, on account of a certain violet reflection, which American trout do not have. The peculiar shade is of a light amethyst, dashed with golden gleams. Specimens of English trout sent to Prof. Baird for exhibition, in refrigerators, at the Centennial, have the peculiar violet shade which English artists had truthfully put on canvas. The exact color of a fish after death is a difficult matter to determine, as for each hour after a fish is caught a change takes place. Some fish even display much greater brilliancy of color after they have been kept for a time. A Spanish mackerel, to suit the fastidious taste of the fish painter, is more beautiful after death than before it, as those golden aureole spots which distinguish it are only apparent after a certain lapse of time. In all trout those peculiar spots, running parallel with the length of the fish—dots of brilliant crimson—are constant. Were a distinction to be drawn between the color and form of the trout, the advantage would belong to the former. As to the shape, the trout is rather the embodiment of vigor than of grace. The body slopes neatly toward head and tail, but there is a certain massiveness in the attachment of the body to the tail, and a breadth where the connection is made with the caudal, which explains how the fish makes such powerful rushes when he is hooked. A trout's head, like all of the *salmo* family, has a certain grim ferocity about it, which is not pleasing. If the trout is a dainty feeder at particular seasons, at others he is quite capable of devouring any living thing which he is strong enough to fight with, for when close pressed with hunger he is such a cannibal as to eat his own kind.

The diminishing scale of color, is quite apparent in the cultivated trout. Although very pretty, they are much paler about their bodies, but the crimson spots still show out just as strongly. Though with fish beauty, may be but skin deep, the flesh of the cultivated fish has also undergone a change. With very rare exceptions that peculiar color of the meat, known as salmon color, is one of the well-known characteristics of the *salmo* family, and is quite as constant as the adipose fin. Tame fish, in contradistinction to wild fish, mostly always have white meat. No small amount of industry and ingenuity has been devoted to the raising of trout by fish culturists, and among the finest live trout exhibited are those coming from Mr. Porter's ponds, which owe their origin to the spawn of the famous mastodon trout of Rangely Lake, which are among the biggest found in the United States. While in one sense Mr. Blackford's trout collection demonstrates the triumph of pisciculture, the price of such artificially reared fish, dashes all economical ideas to the ground. One dollar and a half a pound for the live fish, and one dollar for the dead fish, are prices beyond the means of most people. The first trout of the season, like the first green peas, command their price, but as $1 a pound is the lowest figure at which fish-culturists assert they can sell their fish, the problem of raising trout economically yet needs its solution. Among the novelties of trout feeding it may be mentioned that during the last year trout have been kept in good condition by means of corn-meal, but it will take time before the advantages of this method can be determined. It is at least curious as indicating how domestication may change the instincts of a carniverous feeder.

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Post Office changes for the week ending March 25, 1876:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Arthur Megguier, Weston, Aroostook County, Me.; Edson W. Ellis, Huntington Centre, Chittenden County, Vt.; Edward F. King, Greenwich, Hampshire County, Mass. Name Changed—Hodgdon's Mills, Lincoln County, Me., to East Boothbay.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—John G. Adsit, Alps, Rensselaer County; Selden Williams, Kendall's Mills, Orleans County; Sandford J. Becker, Medina, Albany County; Edward M. Barnes, Olmsteadville, Essex County; Mowry D. Lapham, Paris, Oneida County; Lindley Robinson, South Colton, St. Lawrence County; Henry Schly, Wayland Depot, Steuben County. Office Discontinued—The Square, Cayuga County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—Peter E. Cramer, North Branch Depot, Somerset County; Nicholas Wilson, Tinton Falls, Monmouth County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters Appointed—Eli H. Troup, Bermudian, Adams County; David B. Gingrich, Campbelltown, Lebanon County; Henry Buhrst, Cook's Mills, Bedford County; Jesse T. Rice, Elliottsburg, Perry County; H. L. Herr, Enon Valley, Lawrence County; William P. Mason, Espyville, Crawford County; Samuel Wilson, Edge Hill, Montgomery County; J. S. P. Arnold, Hanlin Station, Washington County; Daniel Bechtel, Huff's Church, Berks County; Levi Herbst, Lochiel, Union County; Alvin T. Acla, Marshview, Bradford County; Paul D. Schultz, Millbach, Lebanon County; Samuel P. Ekas, Natrona, Allegheny County; Samuel P. Meschter, Palm, Montgomery County; Alfred Shafer, Rockport, Carbon County; G. W. Bruce, Seventy-six, Beaver County; Hillery John, Sugartown, Chester County; William C. Lawer, Tuns, Montgomery County; Abraham H. Carn, White Marsh, Montgomery County; William P. Lovett, Yardleyville, Bucks County; J. B. Horn, Zelianople, Washington County. Office Discontinued—Meloy, Washington County.

Maryland.—Postmasters Appointed—Charles Lochter, Montrose, Montgomery County; John N. Mark, Silver Run, Carroll County. Office Discontinued—Orleans, Alleghany County.

A GOOD MEMORY.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* says that a young lady belonging to the minister's class of Fulton Baptist Church Sunday-school in that city recited on Sunday morning the whole of the Psalms and a portion of Ecclesiastes, making 4,000 verses in all, which she had committed to memory during the week. Seven thousand were recited in the class of which she was a member. The same young lady recited on the Sunday previous nearly 2,000 verses, comprising Romans, Galatians, Philippians, and one or more of the smaller books of the New Testament. The class is contending for a prize, to be given to the one who recites the greatest number of verses in a given time.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—Mr. Passe, Miss L. H. Dobson, Henry Stewart, T. M. Clark, H. M. Leighton, Mrs. H. M. Leighton, Mrs. Wilson, Master Wilson, J. J. Roberts, Arthur Goule, C. H. Haywood, T. S. Goddard, L. Middleton, C. F. R. W. Yorke, W. Allen Smith, F. Knewing, Mrs. Knewing and infant, Master F. Knewing, Miss A. Knewing, Miss B. Knewing, Miss L. Knewing, Mr. T. Laverett, Jean Stefani, Jean Vogal, Rev. E. Rosenzweig, P. Moiera, Mrs. Green and infant, Mrs. Anderson, Miss M. Shepherd, Miss E. S. Perry, W. W. Watkins, Rev. J. Rice, F. W. Partridge, J. Roberts, E. Zinn, J. Lindstrom, D. Barron, E. S. Lansing, G. W. Clipp, Armitage Rhodes, L. M. Fine, Mr. and Mrs. Damp and infant, Mrs. W. Rhodes, Miss Rhodes, Miss Alleman, Mr. Jacoby, Miss M. J. Scanlan, Miss K. O'Shaughnessey, Edward Brewer, John Sheard, Mme. L. Tunel, C. Child, Mrs. Child, W. W. Ross, T. W. Carr, Mr. Costello, E. W. Startevant, Emil C. Semmebroth, N. Cresswell Foster, C. E. English, Mr. Moore, F. Haywood.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—Mr. Moss, Francis G. Young, John H. Hodgson, Miss Hester H. Hodgson, R. M. Gomez, A. Gomez, R. N. Allen, Mrs. R. N. Allen, A. B. Pullman, H. R. Treadwell, Rev. J. Odell, Mrs. J. Odell, Master J. H. Odell, Master J. G. Odell, Master W. T. Odell, Mr. Nicholson, Mrs. Nicholson, Charles Hinsberg, Mr. Haskell, P. Hanger, John Silver, Martin Payne, J. M. Oates, Mrs. F. Phillips, F. M. Abraham, Alex. McInnes, C. Falkingham, James Finley, David Boyd, Fridoline Braendle, Emanuel Caroni, F. A. Sands, Prof. M. C. Vincent, Thomas Aspinwall, S. Cevas, Mr. Ollendorff, Luis Davis, D. M. Osborne, H. S. Bell, R. G. Brown, Major Morris Fawcett.

In steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.—Charles Bamford, Capt. J. Nevitt Bennett, George Campbell, Charles Coon, John T. Dexter, Mrs. W. J. Gurly, James Hardcastle, Mrs. James Hardcastle, H. Hargreaves, William Haynes, P. P. Hillhouse, Charles Hyte, Jr., M. Kolasky, W. Lees, Joseph Linder, D. K. Lyddy, Mrs. D. K. Lyddy, P. H. Passy, H. Pawson, Mrs. H. Pawson, William Peck, Mrs. William Peck, J. Elton Prower, S. R. Smith, John T. South, D. F. Stanton, A. T. Tooth, Mrs. A. T. Tooth, Philip Susmann, J. O'Connor, Charles Holmes, J. Wright.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:53 | Sun sets.....6:19 | Moon sets..8:47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:56 | Gov. Island...9:45 | Hell Gate..11:07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SUNDAY, March 26.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Maas, (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam March 4, via Plymouth 11th, with mdse. and 8 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong westerly gales to the Banks, from thence fine weather; March 21, lat. 42 15, lon. 50 30, passed two large icebergs; 24th, lat. 40 30, lon. 67 30, steam-ship Lessing hence for Hamburg. Was detained 1 day by snow and rain.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool March 16, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. March 21, lat. 46 26, lon. 37 15, passed a Cunard steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool March 15, via Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool March 16 and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. March 22, lat. 43 14, lon. 48 50, passed an iceberg. The Baltic arrived at Sandy Hook Light-ship at 6:30 P. M., 25th, and anchored at 7:05 P. M., Sandy Hook abeam.

Steam-ship Harrisburg, Worth, Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Stevens, Galveston March 18, via Key West 22d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Lillian, (of Harrington,) Boynton, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Havemeyer & Elder—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Left in port bark Batavia, Sawyer, ldg. for New-York in 20 ds. The Lillian has on board the crew, eight in number, of the brig Ceres, (of St. John, N. B.,) Matthiesen, which was abandoned on the 22d, in lat. 36 50, lon. 74 20.

Bark Daphne, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Baltimore, March 18, for Marseilles—to master. The Daphne was in collision with a steamer, said to be the Great Western, now ashore at Belleport, Long Island, and has put into this port for repairs.

Bark Fred Eugene, Smalley, New-Orleans, March 3, with mdse. to master.

Brig Charles Dennis, (of Richmond, Me.,) Darrah, Havana March 11, with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Harry and Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Briggs, St. Pierre, Martinique 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to Dwight & Platt.

Brig Italia, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Crowell, Aguadilla 16 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co. March 20, lat. 32, lon. 72 30, had a gale from S. E., lasting 24 hours, during which shipped much water and flooded cabin, washing off cabin skylight; March 22, lat. 36, lon. 73, in a gale from N. W., with heavy sea, split sails, &c.; thence had southerly winds with high seas.

Schr. Maggie Abbot, (of Bucksport,) Abbott, Para Feb. 25, with Rubber and Nuts to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co. March 15, lat. 29, lon. 71, in a gale from N. W. lasting twenty-four hours, she lost foresail and split other sails; thence had a series of violent N. W. alternating with S. E. gales; March 14, lat. 21.25, lon. 67.72 W., spoke and furnished with provisions Italian bark Elena Cordano, from London for Philadelphia, 75 ds. out.

Schr. George Churchman, Risley, Brunswick, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber to Eppinger Russell. March 20, lat. 34 30, lon. 76 40, experienced a heavy gale from E. S. E. to S. S. E., lasting 18 hours, in which lost jib, forward house, including cooking utensils and men's clothing; also filled cabin and lost part of provisions and water; 24th, lat. 38 08, lon. 73 45, encountered another gale from E. S. E. to S. S. E., with heavy rain, lasting 15 hours.

Schr. James Holmes, Ryder, Belfast, with ice to order.

Schr. Arctic, Ginn, Rockland, with lime for Millville, N. J.

Schr. Maria Adelaide, Kent, Bucksport, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. Mary Ella, Jones, Kennebec River, with ice to order.

Schr. Twilight, Robinson, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Kelly, Phillisburg, Me., with ice for Virginia.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Eaton, Stonington.

Schr. J. N. Ayres, Ayers, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Annie Burr, Simpson, Bremen 58 ds., in ballast to James Henry.

Schr. Mary D. Haskell, (of Boston,) Saunders, Guantanamo, 20 ds., with sugar to Brooks Bros. & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. O. M. Marrett, (of Boothbay,) Reed, Maranham 27 ds., with sugar and skins to Burdett & Pond.

WIND.—Sunset, light, N. W.; cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. Grogan, of the steam-ship Egypt, reports that the sea is making breaches entirely over the latter steamer, which must prove a total loss. (The above steamer is no doubt the Great Western, from Palermo, &c.)

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

HULL, March 26.—The steamer Hindoo, from New-York March 11, has arr.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
(LATE 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 184 Fifth avenue,
(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

REMOVAL.

GEO. C. FLINT & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE,
Have moved their Warerooms to
Nos. 104 & 106 West 14th st.
Between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th av.,
Where they offer a large stock and great variety at
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
EASTLAKE
Dining-room, Library, and Bedroom Furniture, all of superior design and workmanship.
"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GREAT REDUCTION IN
CARPETS.
The largest assortment in the City.
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